THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942—VOL. XXXV, NO. 28

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

New Casualty List Policy; Italy to Promote Naziism; Smoke-Out Planned Jan. 1

The World's Day—December 29, 1942

Washington: Nationwide Casualty Publication

The Army and Navy, which heretofore have released casualty lists only for publication in local newspaper circulation territories, hereafter will make them available for publication on a nation-wide basis.

Vice-President Wallace's speech outlining hopes for a world-wide new democracy to open horizons of unprecedented well-being for oppressed millions has been well received in the United States and in England. Berlin criticized the speech as a revival of Woodrow Wilson's ideas.

The Office of Price Administration exempted from price control all aviation gasoline of 87 octane and higher and canned pears sold to the Government or any of its agencies.

"A completely satisfactory formula" has been worked out for restoring a measure of civil control in the Territory of Hawaii which was placed under military government following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced. The formula will be made public soon.

Control over wages and salaries of 3,000,000 employees of state, county, and municipal governments has been returned to those governments by the War Labor Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. [Financial Page.]

The eight-hour day has been suspended by President Roosevelt for laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department on essential public works. [Other labor news, Financial Page.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox told a press conference that early in the war an American battleship had struck an uncharted reef but had long since been repaired. He gave no details.

The Navy announced it did not plan to release its enlisted men over 38 as the Army intends to do where possible in the cases of men who were drafted, since the Navy has not heretofore taken men through Selective Service.

To assure small businesses of their fair share of available merchandise, the War Production Board has limited the stocks of large stores and wholesalers to the same level in relation to sales as before the war. The order takes effect with the second quarter of 1943. [Financial Page.]

Europe: Italian Nazi Headquarters in Brindisi

National Socialist headquarters have been opened at Brindisi, Italy, to promote "the development of Naziism in Italian centers," according to a Rome Radio announcement.

The British Ministry of Fuel has taken "complete control" of the Nottinghamshire Coal Mining Company. This is the first time that the Government has used its powers under defense regulation to take over the ownership and management of a coal mine.

French food situation was reported deteriorating rapidly as Germans made new demands. [First Page, Second Section.]

Decoration by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands of Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Rear Admiral William R. Purnell, and three other American officers was announced. Officers Brett, Brereton and Purnell were awarded the grand officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau with swords.

New England: Fore River Picked for Smoke-out

Four South Shore communities will be "smoked-out" in new camouflage plan, blanketing Fore River Shipyard, on Friday. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts announces shelter is ready for families who have no heat in their homes. Need only tell policeman on the beat, and shelter will at once be provided. [Page 4.]

Miss Sophia S. Bernstein of Brighton, only woman to hold office of Senior Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner, succeeding P. L. Quinn. [Page 2.]

National: Wisconsin Court Elevates Goodland

The Wisconsin State Supreme Court ruled that Republican Lieut. Gov. Walter S. Goodland should take over "the powers and duties" of Governor of Wisconsin on Jan. 4, filling the vacancy caused by the passing on of Gov.-Elect Orland S. Loomis, a Progressive.

F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover announced that all seven of the "terrible" Touhy gang who shot their way out of the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary Oct. 9 have been accounted for—two slain and five captured. [Page 9.]

An ice jam in the Lackawaxen River was blasted out, preventing another flood in Honesdale, a Northeastern Pennsylvania town of 6,000, which sustained flood damage last May 22.

A 60 per cent rise in long distance telephone traffic at 15 Army camps highlighted Christmas traffic that averaged 24 per cent ahead of 1941 in the United States. Overseas messages increased 60 per cent, reports the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Small streams receded and larger ones spread over more territory as Alabama counted two casualties and many thousands of dollars in damage in floods in the Northern and Western portions of the State.

China: Highly Skilled Army in Northwest

A highly skilled Chinese army is being developed in northwest China, a correspondent's visit disclosed. [Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 7.

Saturday Closings Asked Again

Stressing the acute nature of Masachusetts' fuel problem and the extreme need for fuel conservation, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called for the closing of all nonessential business establishments on Saturday, Jan. 2, and the elimination of all except absolutely necessary automobile driving over the New Year's week end.

"As an emergency fuel oil conservation," the Governor said, "I renew my appeal for the closing on the Saturday after New Year's Day of all business establishments not engaged in war production or the distribution of the necessaries of life. This applies to users of coal as well as oil.

"This request originally applied to the Saturday after Christmas," Governor Saltonstall continued. "A large percentage of our citizens complied, but an appreciable minority did not. These latter not only wasted precious fuel, but cast doubt among the former as to the fairness of complying a second time.

"To every citizen I can only say this: The fuel shortage becomes more rather than less acute. Every possible saving must be made. I appeal to the patriotism and conscience of every man and woman in Massachusetts on this coming holiday week end to cut business and driving to the barest necessities. Every gallon of gasoline or oil burned unnecessarily means someone will go without a gallon of heating oil—perhaps yourself."

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:50 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:51 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:42 a. m.

Oil Bottleneck Laid to Clause In Directive

Pooling of facilities by primary suppliers held to blame; peddlers ask, 'Where is the oil?'

An impracticable legal clause in Directive 59—the directive which made possible the pooling of facilities by primary suppliers of fuel oil in New England—was blamed today for the bottleneck which exists in the distribution of range oil.

Clyde G. Morrill, President of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, revealed that a two- to three-day cessation in oil deliveries of all kinds has been necessary while companies like Gulf, Standard, Cities Service, White Fuel, and others took time out to determine which of their thousands of customers were to be classified as "essential," according to requirements of Directive 59.

This, evidently, is the point at which oil stocks have "disappeared" between delivery to primary companies and distribution to peddlers, a situation which yesterday baffled co-ordinating officials and left peddlers in despair.

"Not a State Problem"

Robert J. Hull, New England representative of the Petroleum Administration for War, arrived today from New York to begin an investigation into the kerosene shortage. He suggested that "perhaps" hoarding, bad distribution, black markets, or the weather had all been "somewhat responsible." However, he stated that New England was relatively in better position than other parts of the East Coast in respect to petroleum. New York, he said, had had some apartment houses that were without oil "for a day or two at a time."

He pointed out that available supplies of petroleum are being allocated without regard to state lines. "The problem is not a state problem," he asserted, "it is an area problem—the whole East Coast being the area."

Charles Harding, director of the New York office of the Petroleum Administrator for War, was in Washington today attempting to obtain an immediate amendment from the Department of the Interior which would relieve the primary suppliers of this task and would also settle in one way or another the legal point of whether an oil company may discriminate among its customers without becoming liable to court action.

Industries Come First

The large companies face a dilemma—they must obey the Federal law which requires them to supply essential industries first, but they are thus forced into making discriminations which could leave them wide open for suit by individual householders who have suffered injury to health or business from such discrimination. Mr. Harding hopes to obtain an amendment which will afford the suppliers adequate protection against consumer disputes.

As a result of the three-day tie-up, Mr. Morrill estimated, the large companies have gotten permanently behind on their orders, and due to shortage of truck drivers it will be impossible for them to catch up.

On suspicion that considerable hoarding of range oil is being practiced by householders in Greater Boston, the Office of Price Administration today sent out a

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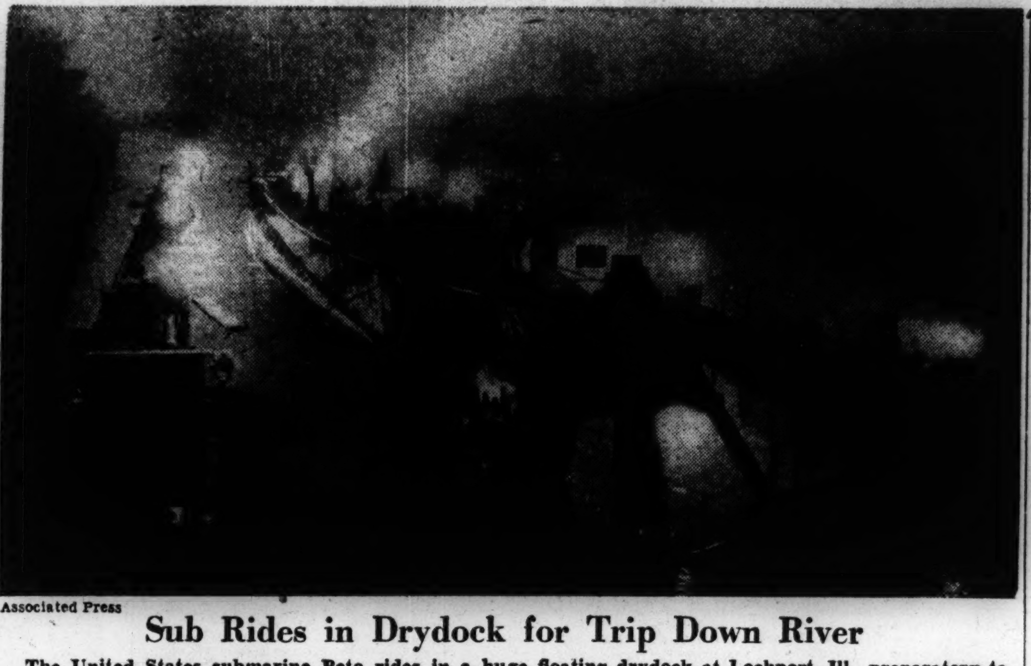
Wallace Wants U. S. in World Council, With Peace Abroad and Jobs at Home; Soviet Net Tightens Around Germans



Associated Press

Sub Rides in Drydock for Trip Down River

The United States submarine Peto rides in a huge floating drydock at Lockport, Ill., preparatory to starting its trip down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, where it will be placed in the service. The submersible, more than 300 feet long, was built at Manitowoc, Wis. All tests, including dives, were made in Lake Michigan.

Rationing: How Two Nations Did It; New England Prepared to Take Step

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The Government's announcement of processed food rationing to come "within a few weeks" brings up personal recollections of how two other countries faced this matter of imposing rationing on their people during this war—Switzerland and Australia, using different methods and with strikingly different results.

The writer remembers vividly one brisk December day in Berne, Switzerland, in 1940. During the morning people went about their shopping as usual. There was not a breath or whisper of rationing. Therefore, there were no "runs" on stocks. Life was completely normal.

Suddenly, at noon, as I recall, all shops and stores closed their doors. They remained closed the rest of that day. When they reopened rationing was in effect.

It was literally just as simple as that.

More Difficult in U. S.

Undoubtedly it would be much more difficult to obtain the secrecy necessary to make such a procedure effective in a country as large and complex as the United States. Just how the Swiss managed to keep it so secret I never heard, although the size and the discipline of the country is almost enough of an explanation.

The striking thing about the Swiss experiment was that it applied rationing to a country without any of the injustice which comes when those with money and leisure hoard at the first whisper of impending rationing. Switzerland was able to conserve its reserve supplies and to assure equality of distribution of foodstuffs to all people.

In Australia the Government did what the American Government has just done, announced rationing in advance. It happened to be clothes rationing at that time. Food came later.

The result of giving advance notice was to produce what became known in Sydney as "The Battle of Pitt Street" and in Melbourne as "The Battle of Bourke Street," Pitt Street being the main shopping street of Sydney, and Bourke Street being the same for Melbourne.

Spectacle of Hoarding

These "battles" of the shopping streets came fairly close to being riots. Actually, in some instances, show windows were broken in and goods literally looted. Stores were packed with milling, frantic mobs. People bought everything they could lay their hands on completely regardless of need. It was hoarding but not intelligent hoarding. It was just a hysterical

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Diners-Out Face Skimpier Menus

By the Associated Press

At least in its early stages, the coming point rationing food program will have little direct effect on persons who eat in restaurants. They will not have to surrender coupons when they pay their checks but the menus may be skimpier and fewer portions may be available since public eating houses are to be limited in their purchases of other rationed products as they are now with regard to sugar and coffee.

Expressing his belief that Washington's latest announcement of the rationing of additional food supplies apparently had allayed fears on the part of New England consumers, rather than to increase them, Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive of the Office of Price Administration, said today that "people now have confidence in rationing as a means of assuring them that they can obtain a fairer share of whatever food stocks are available."

People have become so familiar with rationing through their gasoline, fuel oil, coffee, and sugar coupons that they "no longer are afraid of it even with all its complications," he added. He predicted the new plan would go into effect "smoothly."

Whether New Englanders in general felt they might be classed as hoarders should they rush out and buy canned goods, or whether they contemplated the day when they would be required to list stocks already stored before they could get the new ration books, there were few reports of excessive buying at stores yesterday.

New Rationing Book

The new War Rationing Book No. 2, which will contain both red and blue stamps—red for meats and blue for processed foods—will be distributed in the same fashion as Book No. 1—the so-called Sugar Ration book—with registration at schools.

On dates yet to be announced, holders of this No. 1 book will report with the book at the registration center. At that time, before the No. 2 book is issued, the registrant must declare all the canned, dried, or processed fruits on the ration list that are on hand in the home. This does not include home-canned foods.

So, piling up a supply of canned goods in advance of the "point" rationing will not do the householder any good, for the supply on hand will be deducted from the new coupons furnished, just as was done with sugar. It is pointed out from Washington that food hoarders can be prosecuted under either one of two Federal statutes.

One of these, covering false representation, could be invoked because individuals registering for the new books must state the amount of rationed products on hand. That statement becomes a part of Government records, and any falsification could be prosecuted as a felony, punishable by a maximum fine of $10,000, or 10 years in prison, or both.

The other statute, part of the Second War Powers Act, describes as a misdemeanor any violation of the rationing regulations, and provides a maximum penalty of $10,000 upon conviction, or one year in prison, or both.

Problem for Hoarders

Therefore, those thrifty New Englanders who may—consciously or unconsciously—have been hoarding food items now are faced with the problem of digging deeper into their present stores of canned meats, fruits, and vegetables against the day of reckoning.

Possibly it is this fact, plus the desire on the part of many other consumers — following Sunday's announcement—not to be classed as hoarders, that forestalled extraordinary "runs" on canned goods. Some storekeepers reported excessive sales of certain items on the new ration list, but on the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Aid for Nazis in Russia Temporary

Recorded by CBS

To replace losses in railway equipment suffered on the Eastern Front and inflicted by continuous United Nations bombing raids on Hitler's European transport systems, Germany has an estimated output of 2,000 locomotives a year, the London Radio said today.

Last night a Russian communiqué announced that 920 German freight cars and 21 locomotives were captured during the past 11 days in the Middle Don Area, the Radio said.

In 1942 Germany built only about 2,000 locomotives. It needs about three to four times more locomotives than this to meet its most urgent requirements, the Radio added.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War

LONDON, Dec. 29—The appearance on the Russian Front of large numbers of German troop-carrying aircraft will probably only supplement—not supplant—older means of transport by sea and land.

The Germans are attempting to keep their isolated army of Field Marshal Hermann von Hoth victualed from the air outside Stalingrad.

For a short time they may be able to do so. But the air, as a means of supply, can at present only supplement, and cannot entirely displace, railways and roads.

This is even more true in the case of widely dispersed German forces to the southeast and east of Rostov, whose line of supply is threatened by the advance of Russian armies southward down the railway from Voronezh.

The Russian army advancing south astride this railway is like a blade of a guillotine which is slowly but inexorably descending on the neck of the German giant

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

New German Bomb Bursts in the Air

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 29

German Stuka planes were reported today to have used new-type bombs—described by one British officer as "silver balls that crackle and seem to explode in the air"—in an attack on a British column in the El Agheila area in Libya.

The Ministry of Information quoted a British tank officer as saying that every can of gasoline on a truck was riddled with shrapnel after one of these bombs exploded, but the cans did not catch fire.

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 29 — Latest reports from the Balkans indicate that recent United Nations successes in North Africa already have had their effect on the oppressed Balkan peoples. This is especially true of Greece, where news has had a tonic effect on the population.

Much speculation has been aroused here by the news that former Premier Tsolakoglu of Greece has been arrested by the Axis.

From reliable Greek sources come reports that the Greek Premier, who formerly acted as a Nazi Quisling, was arrested because he was planning to leave Greece and attempt to reach British territory, probably Syria or Palestine.

The fact that the former pro-Nazi Premier planned to go over to the United Nations side has caused a deep impression in Athens, especially as it indicates that even the small pro-German Greek group now thinks that the Axis cause is doomed.

These informed Greek circles also think that Mr. Tsolakoglu must have had important information in his hands and that this was one of the main reasons for his arrest by Axis authorities.

Meanwhile, reliable information reaching here from Athens states that the spirit of revolt is spread-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

22 Nazi divisions are inside pincers; Allied force quits hill in Tunisia battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians are within three miles of Kotelnikovski. If they can gain possession of this important rail center, which served as a key base for the German armies before Stalingrad, they virtually will have closed the steel ring they have been seeking to throw around 22 German divisions hemmed against the heroic city on the Volga.

In the past four days, Soviet columns approaching from three directions have advanced from 37 to 53 miles—a truly astonishing pace. Elsewhere on the 300-mile fan-shaped southern front they continue to move forward at nearly comparable speed. New settlements have been taken near all-but-surrounded Millerovo; the western portion of the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway has been cut, and the Ukrainian town of Chertkov is once more under the hammer and sickle.

However, fighting around Kotelnikovski is easily the most important at the moment. In spite of tremendously impressive territorial gains the Russian offensive has not, as yet, taken one of the urban strongholds which, as last winter's campaigns disclosed, form the backbone of the German defensive system in Russia.

But Kotelnikovski is such a stronghold. Its capture, in all likelihood, would provide definite proof that Russian gains were not due, at least in part, to German withdrawals to a shorter winter line.

Incidentally, another important factor that must be considered in estimating the full significance of the Soviet gains is the extent of Russian losses. How high a price are the Soviets paying in men and guns? Thus far Moscow dispatches have told of enormous German losses, but have made little or no mention of Russian casualties.

In North Africa, twin-engined P-38 Lightnings, sensational new American fighting planes, have flown a record distance into enemy territory and destroyed 21 German trucks in a motor convoy between El Zauvia, 30 miles west of Tripoli, and Medenine. It is not known in which direction the trucks were moving. If they were going west they might have been part of Marshal Erwin Rommel's advance guard, which would mean the Nazi general definitely had decided against a stand east of Tripoli and was hurrying to join Axis forces in Tunisia. Medenine is about 70 miles inside Tunisia and about 50 miles southeast of Gabès.

Meanwhile, Allied troops have withdrawn from a hill position six miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, 35 miles below Tunis, in a sharp flareup of activity in the Tunis-Bizerte area. A War Department announcement says the withdrawal was made only after severe casualties had been inflicted on the Axis forces.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's army in Burma is reported to have reached the Rathedaung area, 25 miles northwest of the port of Akyab.

Soviet Front:

Russians Closing Pincers on Nazis

Moscow dispatches said Col. Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's Russian armies of the south were moving forward along a wide front, extending

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Machinery is needed by United Nations to keep disarmed the provokers of war, Wallace says

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—With White House approval, Vice-President Wallace has today unfolded the full pattern of the Government's postwar plans for peace and employment and made it clear that the Administration will take to the country the issue of America's role in maintaining world security if opposition develops in Congress.

In a major pronouncement of official policy—the first since the November elections nearly wrested control of Congress from the Democratic Party—the Vice-President's candid and forthright address outlines the objectives of a "world-wide new democracy" and proposes in some detail the specific machinery to give it effect.

The purpose of the United Nations—a purpose which he believed the United States would help bring into being with a responsibility equal to its strength—Mr. Wallace declared must be:

To preserve the political liberty, equality, security and unity of this world-wide new democracy.

To preserve equality of opportunity in international trade.

To preserve security against war and business depression due to international causes.

To preserve unity of purpose in promoting the general welfare of the world.

Pattern for Action

How to do this? The Vice-President agreed that it is not now possible to blueprint the details of the postwar world but he held that it is now possible to perceive the "guiding principles" on which the United Nations must build their future security. In keeping with these principles of liberty and unity, Mr. Wallace gave the following broad outline of practical steps which will need to be taken:

1. There must first be machinery which can disarm and keep disarmed those parts of the world which would break the peace.

2. There must be machinery for preventing economic warfare and enhancing economic peace between nations.

3. Probably there will have to be an international court to make decisions in cases of dispute.

4. And an international court presupposes some kind of world council, so that whatever world system evolves will have enough flexibility to meet changing circumstances as they arise.

5. As a practical matter, we may find the regional principle of considerable value in international affairs.

Mr. Wallace's speech, delivered over the National Broadcasting Company network last night and sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the American Political Science Association, the American Society for Public Administration, and the American Historical Association, was seen today as a political pronouncement of first importance. It greets the incoming Congress with a challenging and definite state of postwar policy and indicates that the Administration is prepared to make its position on international affairs a political issue if its opponents care to do so.

Punishment for Guilty

Mr. Wallace made the following four proposals for dealing with the special problem which will confront the United Nations immediately upon victory, namely, how to treat the defeated nations:

That we must make absolutely certain that the guilty leaders are punished.

That the defeated nations realize their defeat.

That the defeated nations are not permitted to rearm.

That the United Nations must back up military disarmament with psychological disarmament, which must reach to supervision, or at least inspection, of the schools systems of Germany and Japan, to undo so far as possible the diabolic work of Hitler and the Japanese war lords in poisoning the minds of the young.

Throughout his speech, which after being broadcast to the United States, was sent shortwave throughout the world, the Vice-President linked international and domestic postwar policy with two central purposes: the maintenance of peace abroad and the maintenance of full employment at home.

Text of address by Vice-President: Page 8.

Fore River Shipyard Is Scheduled to Vanish in Huge Cloud of Smoke

Police Heads Heard by Jury In Grove Case

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and Police Superintendent Edward J. Fallon appeared today before the Grand Jury, in the Cocoanut Grove case, as the complexion of today's witness list added to the impression that the Jury is seeking to find whether criminal responsibility for the fire involved public officials. None of the public officials made any statement on entering the secret hearing.

With a Saturday session looming to help complete the work of the panel which normally would expire on Thursday, the Jurors also called Joseph O'Brien, Chief Investigator for the State's Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; Joseph C. Blain, a building inspector; and Frank Kelly, of the Fire Department's Wiring Division.

Another night session was held last night, at which appeared Assistant District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne, who was a patron on the night of the fire.

Henry Weene, Charlestown sign engineer who had worked on remodeling of the Grove, yesterday on leaving the Jury room informally voiced a complaint to reporters that certain City employees were "snooping and sneaking" around his present business operations. He said he reported to the Jury his testimony given at the Fire Commissioner's public hearing: that Barnet Welansky, principal owner of the Grove, had said that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin "and I fit."

Rogers Peet

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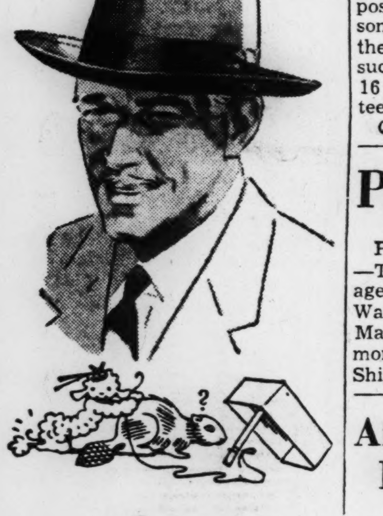
13th ST. at B'WAY
FIFTH AVE. at 41st ST.



Sale!

$20.00 BEAVER HATS

$12.50

Since the earliest days of hat making, the very finest hats have been made from the fur of the beaver. This $12.50 Sale of $20.00 Hats (at three stores only) is your opportunity to prove that "the best is cheapest in the end."

No hat wears longer or gives greater pleasure to the wearer than a 100% pure beaver.

Important Footnote! Sale! Several thousand pairs of Rogers Peet *all-leather* Shoes that were $10.00 to $11.50—

$8.65 now.

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NEW YORK CITY

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

By a Staff Photographer

Take Oath to Uncle Sam

Enlisting in the SPARS today, women's branch of the United States Coast Guard, were, left to right, Fern F. Judkins, Lucy R. Jacques, Arline Levine, and Mrs. Florence M. Morrissey. Taking their oath is Lt. George A. Downing, Procurement Officer for the Coast Guard in this district.

Defense Experts to Study Smoke-Out Test

Four South Shore communities will generate smoke to blanket the Fore River shipyard in New England's first and America's largest "smoke-out," Friday, Jan. 15, from 2:30 to 3 p. m., according to plans still tentative and subject to "weather permitting" conditions, it was learned today.

Big clouds of thick, black smoke will roll skyward from 110 different chimneys and smoke pots to cover the entire 50-square-mile area in haze and gloom, if plans work as now expected.

As disclosed in The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 6, "smoke-outs" in Metropolitan Boston are a new camouflage weapon which, if proved successful, will be used to obscure the entire 300 square miles should enemy bombers menace Bay State targets.

Needs Governor's "O. K."

Postponement of the Jan. 15 test was still a possibility today as civilian defense circles awaited an order from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall giving it legal force. The order is considered necessary if participants are to be free from possible law suits brought by persons whose property is dirtied by the smoke. Ten days' notice for such a test is required, and only 16 now remain before the fifteenth.

Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree and Hingham would be included in the "smoke-out." This would involve an area four miles in every direction from the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

From the sky, a "smoked-out" district looks much like water, Dean James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, said in indorsing this most modern of camouflage methods during a recent visit to Boston.

What It Will Be Like

In this instance, if weather conditions are good and the test successful, the effect will be as if the ocean had rolled in, swallowing up the defense district.

Civilian defense authorities are fully aware of the havoc which a strong wind could raise with a blanket of smoke, and plan to call off the test in the event of this or other bad weather conditions. Snow or rain would make the test of little use.

If conducted, however, the "smoke-out" will be observed from above by Army and Navy photographic reconnaissance planes.

Householders will not this time be asked to throw oily rags or tar paper on their furnace fires to contribute to the smoke blanket. The generators will be industrial chimneys, school building furnaces, factory and war plant smokestacks, tugboats, steamships, and special commercial smoke generating machines.

Decision to request Governor Saltonstall's order for the test was made Dec. 18 at a meeting called by Charles G. Loring, Camouflage Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Attending were officials of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard; civilian defense authorities from the State, from Metropolitan Boston, and the communities involved; representatives of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company; a technical camouflage advisor from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and legal counsel.

Lieut. Col. James W. H. Myrick, Director of the Smoke Inspection Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, and pioneer of "smoke-outs" in New England, was also present.

In London and continental cities, the use of smoke to throw bombardiers off their targets is a familiar practice. In the United States, only a scattered few communities—including Gary, Ind., Cleveland, Ohio, New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.—have tried it and then on a much smaller scale.

Smoke pots are ready to blanket vital war production districts in many sections of the United States should the Nazis or the Japanese send planes overhead, high defense authorities have disclosed.

N. E. Girls Are Inducted In the Spars

Four New England girls were today inducted into the Spars—women's reserve of the United States Coast Guard—the first enlisted personnel of that organization to take the oath of allegiance in this district.

Lieut. George A. Downing, Personnel Procurement Officer for the Coast Guard in the First Naval District, officiated at the ceremony at the Coast Guard recruiting office, 70 State Street. The new enlisted "men" were Fern F. Judkins, of 26 Bridge Street, Kittery, Maine; Lucy R. Jacques, of 23 Green Street, Beverly; Arline Levine, of 7 Franklin Street, Chelsea, and Mrs. Florence M. Morrissey, of 3 Victor Street, Dorchester.

More than 8,000 Spars are to be enlisted in the Coast Guard Lieutenant Downing said today. The Spars take their names from the first letter in each word of the Coast Guard motto and its translation—"Semper Paratus" or "Always Ready."

Aside from officer opportunities the demand now is for yeomen, radiomen, storekeepers, and seamen, said Lieutenant Downing, adding that all Spars will be assigned to shore establishments. Requirements for admission to the Spars include citizenship, being between the ages of 20 and 36, not less than five feet tall, and weight of not less than 95 pounds, he said.

Following the induction ceremonies the girls were placed on inactive duty waiting orders to report for training, probably at the general training school for Spars and Waves at the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa. The training varies from five weeks to four months. Today's inductees said they had sought admission to this branch of the service because it was new and there would be greater opportunities for advancement. Miss Levine likes radio and aviation and hopes to qualify in either line of endeavor. Miss Judkins was a stenographer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard before enlisting. Miss Jacques and Mrs. Morrissey hope to attend the yeomen school at Stillwater, Okla.

Enough Stockings For 4,000 Bags

Approximately 3,000 pounds, or 59,000 pairs of silk and nylon stockings—enough to make about 4,000 powder bags for Uncle Sam's big guns—were contributed by Massachusetts women and girls during the first month of the stockings-for-powder-bags campaign, the War Production Board announced today.

These approximate figures are low for they represent the amount of stockings already shipped to the Defense Supplies Corporation and do not take into account almost as great a qauntity already collected and awaiting shipment.

Massachusetts returns are slightly above the average for the whole United States, which has shipped 2,800,000 pairs for a total of 140,000 pounds. If stretched end to end these stockings would cross the country from Boston to San Francisco. They are equivalent to 100,000 powder bags.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light sleet mixed with rain or snow. Not much change in temperature tonight. Moderate fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Sleet and light freezing rain occasionally mixed with snow in north and west portions. Occasional light sleet and rain in southeast portion. Not much change in temperature tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Continued cold with occasional light snow tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow in northern portion. Snow mixed with sleet in extreme south portion. Not much change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Sleet with freezing rain. Sleet mixed with snow in north portion. Not much change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Sleet and freezing rain in interior. Rain along the coast. Not much change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:46 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 5:20 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 28
2,000 gals	661
1,500 gals	495¾
1,000 gals	330½
500 gals	165¼

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Sophia S. Bernstein

Brighton woman who had been promoted to Deputy U. S. Shipping Commissioner at Boston, the only woman in the United States to hold such a position.

Oil Bottleneck in Clause

Continued from Page 1

staff of investigators. It was known that within the past few months thousands of 50-gallon oil drums had been purchased by individuals from stores in this district. A thorough check-up of oil-peddlers' delivery tickets since the beginning of the season will be made and questionable cases investigated.

Oil officials pointed out today that the demand for range oil in Greater Boston is exceeding the normal-time supply by 8,000 barrels per day, whereas it should be down at least 25 per cent below normal to conform to ration requirements.

Full report on the range-oil problem will be taken back to Washington, it is understood, by Robert Hull of the Petroleum Administration for War in New York, who arrived here today to study the situation. Regional OPA Director Kenneth B. Backman returned from Augusta, Maine, to work with him and take charge of OPA's part in the investigation.

Closing of the New York barge canal and halting of Great Lakes navigation by cold weather a fortnight ago were reflected in a distinct lowering of oil inventories in New England, it was learned yesterday. Tank car shipments of crude oil and petroleum products for the week ending Dec. 19 were 755,023 barrels as against 736,099 the preceding week.

Fuel oil, where it could be obtained at all, was 3/10ths of a cent higher to consumers today. The increased price was permitted by OPA to compensate dealers for costs of carrying on business under present difficult circumstances.

Connecticut moved today to obtain more equitable distribution of present and future available stocks of petroleum. State Defense Administrator Wesley A. Sturges yesterday directed that a complete running inventory of all Connecticut fuel supplies, oil and coal alike, be established. Separate records now kept by municipalities, Federal agencies, and industrial concerns, will be co-ordinated.

In Rhode Island, Gov. J. Howard McGrath has restricted sales of kerosene and domestic burner oil to present users. His order, effective last night at 6 o'clock, was designed to prevent industrial users buying domestic furnace oil to replace unobtainable bunker oil, he said. He acts under authority permitted him by the Emergency War Powers Act.

Railroad and Government officials met in Washington today to discuss speed-up of petroleum tank cars between the Southwestern oil pools and the East Coast. Success in this attempt, it is believed, will bring 100,000 additional barrels of oil a day into the 17 East Coast states. Need was for a more efficient system for pooling supplies and equipment, and for evener distribution.

Included in the conference were officials of Eastern railroads and representatives of large oil companies, as well as Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes and James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

In the meantime, there continued to be no oil at all in the 70 distribution points in and around Boston which normally serve the peddlers. "If there was no oil, we wouldn't kick," declared the manager of one large secondary supplier, "but there is oil. Colonel Sullivan himself will tell you there's oil. But where is it?" Investigators who today traveled around the city with the peddlers visiting the homes where all heat and cooking fuel was gone and no more available, returned with pitiful stories of whole families huddled in a single room trying to keep warm. "We thought the peddlers may have been exaggerating a little," said one official, "but they weren't."

16 Coffee Firms Under Injunction

Violations of coffee price-ceilings was proved against 16 retailers and four wholesalers, and Federal Court has enjoined them from further violations, John M. Russell, Massachusetts state Office of Price Administration enforcement attorney, announces.

Penalties include payment of heavy judgments to the Government and, Mr. Russell said, "Further violations will result in institution of criminal contempt-of-court proceedings.

Honored for Heroic Action

Young Newton Officer Cited

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, is shown awarding the fifth citation for heroic action to Lieut. (J. G.) Hugh C. Van Roosen, of Newton, an officer in the submarine service.

Woman Holds High Post In Ship Service

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While women have entered virtually every line of business and industry—particularly since the manpower situation became acute—there is only one woman in this country who holds the title of Senior Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner.

She is Miss Sophia S. Bernstein of Brighton, who has just been promoted to that office, succeeding P. L. Quinn who is now the Commissioner.

Miss Bernstein pays off the crew of merchant ships when occasion requires, and signs on men joining a ship here. She has full charge of office detail and records, and, in the absence of the Commissioner, fills his place.

Work of the office includes enforcement of navigation laws regarding the signing on and paying off a crews of vessels engaged in foreign and intercoastal trade; issuing certificates of identification to seamen; issuing duplicate papers when requested; maintaining records of certificates of service or continuous discharge books, and the new task of issuing metal identification tags for members of the crew of merchant ships similar to those worn around the wrist or the necks of men in the armed services.

Yeoman in Navy

Miss Bernstein, who served as yeoman (F) with the Navy in the first World War, has for years championed the cause of the merchant seamen. Trained in work of the Shipping Commissioner's office under the expert tutelage of Ernest B. Grant, who held the post of Commissioner for half a century, and Charles E. Dyer, Ipswich attorney and deputy commissioner, Miss Bernstein long ago learned to extend a helping hand to seafarers whenever possible. A native of Boston, she was educated in the public schools of this city. In an interview today Miss Bernstein voiced the gripping interest of the work of the Shipping Commissioner. The question of citizenship of seafarers—vital since the outbreak of war—brings both pathos and comedy to the routine work, she pointed out. Every seaman employed on a merchant vessel of the United States of 100 gross tons or upward must have in his possession a certificate of identification, or a continuous discharge book, and a certificate of service which shows the rating in which he is qualified to serve aboard ship. These documents are issued by Miss Bernstein.

To obtain such papers, an applicant must present a birth certificate or what evidence of citizenship that he may possess. In many cases it becomes necessary for her to communicate with distant towns, various state registrars, churches, the Bureau of the Census, and school records. Many interesting incidents develop during this research. Family ties long forgotten are brought to light and revived, with reunions often resulting, she declared.

One case, as yet unsettled, is the queer mistake made by a clerk or registrar in a small town many years ago. A male child was registered as a female. No one discovered it until the "female" tried to prove "his" citizenship to enable him to sign the articles of a ship as a member of the crew.

Extensive correspondence disclosed that all other details agreed, such as dates, locality, parents' names, and other data, but under the column for sex the letter "F" was written instead of "M."

Records Checked

School records were checked and other information acquired but the town apparently felt it could not change a record and therefore sent to the Shipping Commissioner a photostat copy of the record. Miss Bernstein is still working on the case and hopes to clear away the technicalities and help the man to get a berth aboard ship.

Other interesting citizenship cases that Miss Bernstein handles include derivative citizenship. She recently unearthed the embarrassing fact for one young man who believed himself a citizen of this country that he was actually a subject of another nation.

This was a case where a child reached his majority before the parents became naturalized. Under such circumstances the naturalization process does not cover the child, though in this case he had resided in the United States since 10 years of age, and believed himself a citizen. Upon learning his status, he immediately started the long process of naturalization.

Ability as an arbiter is virtually a requirement of the office held by Miss Bernstein. For she has to settle grievances—real or fancied—on more than one occasion, and unsnarl misunderstandings before they develop into trouble.

In one recent case a vessel arrived at Boston and while en route here received orders to proceed to a northern destination. The crew lacked necessary warm clothing for such climate and contacted the Shipping Commissioner's office in regard to obtaining a "draw" against their wages with which to purchase the desired clothing.

Miss Bernstein found that they had already received the portion of wages due them that was allowed by law prior to final paying off, and the skipper could not advance further funds to the men. Instead of allowing an expensive delay at a time when every minute counts for furthering the war effort, Miss Bernstein recommended an appeal to the port's seamen's groups.

Portland: Raises and Back Pay

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 29 (AP)—Terms of an A. F. of L.-Management contract approved by the War Labor Board and the U. S. Maritime Commission will give more than 15,000 South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation employees approximately $2,000,000 in wage increases and back pay, a company representative said today.

Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Todd Shipyard personnel director, said 80 or 90 per cent of those benefiting worked in the Company's West Yard where many employees halted work for three days last month in a wage-classification dispute.

The West Yard formerly was known as the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, as distinguished from the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, which recently was merged with the former concern and designated as the East Yard.

Mrs. Herrick, who has conferred here for several weeks with union officials, said the $2,000,000 would be in addition to $50,000 paid employees prior to Nov. 18.

Payment, she said, would represent "back pay and wage increases retroactive to May 4" when the management and the A. F. of L. agreed upon a contract for South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation workers. The War Labor Board and Maritime Commission did not approve that contract.

On Nov. 12, the War Labor Board approved an interim wage scale until a permanent one could be completed. Today's announcement indicated that the interim scale had become the permanent one.

The new scale ranges from 82 cents an hour for beginners with less than 30 days experience to $1.45 an hour for certified welders.

Mrs. Herrick said some employees in the East Yard, where the C. I. O. is the bargaining agent, would share in the benefits.

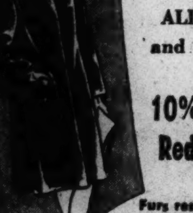
After-Christmas Rush On for '43 Auto Stickers

With 700 motorists standing in line waiting for 1943 registration stickers this morning, extra clerks were assigned to the registration counters of the Boston office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. Guards on duty in the lobby of the Public Works Building, where the Registry is located, estimated that it required three-quarters of an hour wait in line in order to get up to the counters.

Up to the close of business last night a total of 413,347 vehicles of all types were registered for 1943, according to William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the Registry of Motor Vehicles. This represents, he said, a decrease of 78,093 from the comparable 1942 registration of 491,440.

More than 5,000 persons stood in line at the Public Works Building on Nashua Street yesterday, according to William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant. At the height of the rush, between one and two p. m., it required an hour's wait in line to obtain one of the stickers to be used next year in lieu of new registration plates.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, cautioned motorists that the 1943 stickers must not be displayed before noon Thursday. Vehicles which were not insured during 1942 cannot be legally operated on the new stickers until midnight, Dec. 31.



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New England Seen As Having Faith In Rationing Plan

Continued from Page 1

whole there seemed no great excitement over the announcement.

The task of registering the State's nearly 4,500,000 population is expected to be a relatively easy one, according to Henry Parkman Jr., State OPA Director. He said that 4,709,000 No. 2 books already have been printed, and added that by the time registration begins there will be more than five million of the new books in the State—plenty to take care of every man, woman, and child who must register.

School teachers, who have performed the job of registration so well in the past are now well-rehearsed, he said, and rationing officials expected no trouble with the new job.

Meanwhile, the New England Council announced last night that it was making a survey of New England food supply and distribution problems.

"Since New England eats more than it produces and is, therefore, vitally dependent upon other parts of the country," Council President Edward E. Chase said in a statement, "It is of major importance that steps be taken immediately to ascertain the facts as to our food supply and determine what courses of action are indicated as in New England's interest."

A committee on food supply and distribution, consisting of a group of New England Council directors, will make the study.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

An all-Walt Disney Cartoon Show will be held at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 10:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. All activities at the Children's Museum are open free to the public.

A talk on "The Karolik Collection" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Voluntary Ration

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—Adopting the slogan: "Rationing is sharing with men at the front," New Hampshire Grocers today put into effect a voluntary rationing system to serve as a stop-gap until the Federal plan is in force in February.

The grocers acted in response to an appeal from John J. Condon, President of the New Hampshire Independent Food and Grocers' Association, to limit each customer on the sales of goods to be rationed. He set no figure but said the grocers should share all their goods with their regular customers.

Sub Chaser Launched

A submarine chaser is to be launched today at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard Quincy, Mass., the First Naval District has announced. Sponsor of the ship is to be Miss Elizabeth P. Moreton, of Forbes Hill Road, Quincy.

Most of the Population Pitches In to Man War Plants in Ohio Town

Wide World

Sidney, Ohio, Solves Labor Shortage

Left: The Rev. Edwin J. Reed, Pastor of United Church of Christ, works as a guard at a Sidney war plant. He is shown examining the pass of an employee. Center: When the music teacher at the Plattsville Rural School stayed at his war job after the summer vacation, Mrs. Charles Benjamin, wife of the Secretary of the People's Savings & Loan Association, accepted the post and travels 20 miles daily to teach the children. She is shown in the classroom. Right: Florence Colmar, Deputy Clerk of the Juvenile Court, and Probate Judge Robert Eshman at work in a Sidney lathe plant.

Townsendites Ask Pensions On Wider Base

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Moving into a broader social security field, Townsend Plan leaders are preparing a New Townsend bill which will call for pensions for persons of any age incapacitated by illness or mishap, as well as for those who have reached the age of 60. They see their new plan, if adopted, as largely replacing the present Social Security system.

Funds for such comprehensive national insurance would be provided, according to drafters of the bill, by a gross income tax of two or three per cent imposed probably on all incomes over $100 a month. All citizens would be eligible for benefits without the so-called means test, it is explained here by Sherman J. Bainbridge, general manager of the Townsend organization.

Other Plans Studied

This move to provide protection for people not in the old age group is a new one for the Townsend movement, Mr. Bainbridge explained. He said the Townsend leaders have been studying the New Zealand plan already in force in that country, and the Beveridge plan recently proposed in Great Britain, and are convinced that a similiar system would contribute greatly to the welfare of the people of the United States.

Hoping to remove kinks from the expanded plan before it comes before Congress, the Townsendites have submitted a tentative draft to their new bill to 25 Senators and 25 Representatives who have been favorable to the Townsend plan in Congress. They expect to have the bill ready for introduction promptly in the new Congress.

Expect Support

They expect it to find widespread support from the general public, in spite of its compulsory features. "It is difficult to imagine anyone turning down insurance offered him by the Government," said Mr. Bainbridge.

The Townsendites maintain, as they have in the past, that their proposal to pension everyone over 60 who is willing to spend his monthly check in 30 days after receiving it will greatly stimulate business and so benefit all, providing more jobs. Right now, however, governmental administrators are striving to check excess spending which tends to bring on inflation. They point out that business needs no stimulation and that men, not jobs, are needed now. Moreover, many economists look for continued heavy demand for goods for some years after the war's end, due to the shortage of much consumer goods in the wartime period and a consequent accumulated demand. Opposition to the Townsend proposals may be expected from these groups. The Townsend leaders, however, think the added stimulus of spending will do no harm now and will be needed to provide jobs for returned soldiers and displaced war industry workers when peace comes.

But they do not count on pensions to the aged alone to meet the postwar problems. They intend to introduce another bill in Congress, similar to one introduced in the session just closed, which would provide payments of $100 a month for 12 months to discharged servicemen so as to enable them to adjust themselves to civilian life.

Big Issue

The General Security Bill is, however, the big issue now in the Townsend movement. Townsendites regard it as a plan eventually to replace the present Social Security program of the Government, with the exception of unemployment insurance. It would also replace most existing charities and make unnecessary such agencies as the Community Chest, they say.

They believe, however, that existing pension rights should be preserved, whether in private insurance companies or in public funds like those of the Social Security Board, so long as the contracts require.

To promote this measure, the Townsend Plan organization is now preparing a newspaper campaign for early in 1943. Mr. Bainbridge said that the plan is to run full-page advertisements in some 60 or 70 leading newspapers early next year "explaining problems that face this country after the peace treaty" and offering the Townsend solution.

James Refutes Histories' Tale On Alaska Buy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—American history telling about the purchase of Alaska by the United States may have to be rewritten in the light of a study just published by Dr. James A. James, Dean Emeritus of the Northwestern University Graduate School.

Historians have said that Secretary of State William H. Seward bought the territory from Russia in 1867 in order to swell his own popularity and to dismiss another European sovereign from the North American Continent.

Dr. James insists, though, now, on the basis of careful study of information available at the time, that the purchase was made chiefly because of the obvious potential wealth of the area.

The assertion that little was known of Alaska, says Dr. James in his book, "The First Scientific Exploration of Russian America and the Purchase of Alaska," is not in keeping with trustworthy evidence presented at the time of the transaction.

"Careful reading of the three-hour speech made by Senator Sumner before the Senate," he writes, "leads to the interpretation that his primary interest in ratification of the treaty was due, in large measure, to his belief in the economic and commercial importance of Alaska."

Evidence, he declares, points to a like conclusion regarding the enthusiasm for the purchase by Secretary Seward himself.

Reports of exploration of the territory were made by two Northwestern staff members, Maj. Robert Kennicott and Lieut. Henry M. Mannister. Dr. James used these reports in his investigations, noting the reference to the timber, fish, fur, coal, and whaling resources of the area.

The expedition headed by Maj. Kennicott in 1865 was sponsored by the Western Union Telegraph Company to secure communication with Europe, since after the early failure of the Atlantic cable it was proposed to construct a line extending from Puget Sound through British and Russian territory and across Bering Strait and Siberia. The telegraph idea was dropped with the successful completion of the Atlantic cable, but Major Kennicott's expedition more than justified itself by the information divulged relating to the value of Alaska.

Dr. James came across reference to the early explorations of Alaska while writing a history of Northwestern University.

Sunflower Seed Morocco Oil Source

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Edible vegetable oils may become more abundant in Morocco, due to a recent discovery that local climate and soil are well adapted to the growing of sunflower seed, which produces a good edible oil, the United States Department of Commerce recently was advised.

Manpower Problem Is Solved by Ohio Town's Home Folks

SIDNEY, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—Sidney believes that any man or woman will work if given the opportunity and incentive, and, acting on this premise, this little Midwest manufacturing center solved a critical war labor shortage.

Sidney's story of need was no different from that of any similar community. But the climax varied, and that is what counts.

Sidney had several small manufacturing plants that plugged along, some not so well, before the war. Then Army and Navy orders began pouring in and labor needs doubled, trebled, quadrupled. One machine plant has 10 times the pay roll of 18 months ago.

The problem of manpower took a lot of thought, but Sidney's civic and business leaders found the answer. One of them said:

"We could have gone to other manufacturing areas and tried to recruit skilled and semi-skilled labor. But that would have robbed areas suffering as badly as we, would have trebled our housing problem, and still left us with men and women out of work."

Labor Pool Formed

So the answer was this: A labor pool from Sidney's own men and women, including those already engaged in some activity, and from that pool fill any job that came along. It was not an easy solution.

Professional men, for instance, were not able at once to see how they could do a day's work in the office and then report on the late trick at a lathe or a press. Local prejudices such as women-shouldn't-work-when-they've-got-a-home-to-run had to be overcome. Every man and woman had to be trained carefully.

The first task was education. Sidney is a town of about 10,000, but few at home realized just how much industry their town had and how desperately labor was needed. They had to be shown—and this was done by countless appearances of community leaders before every organization, by newspaper articles, and the mouth-to-mouth method.

Then E. M. Seving, field officer for the United States Employment Service, looked the town over, picked a woman from one block and put her in a plant, selected a woman from another block, then another and another. They were trained, fitted where they could do the most good, and became object lessons to others.

Wives Go to Work

A minister's wife went to work in a tool factory; the wife of a utility manager took a job in an airplane parts warehouse.

Probate Judge Robert Eshman started on the late shift in a lathe plant. So did Ed Flinn, Manager of the five-and-ten-cent store; City Auditor William Stockstill, Attorney Millard Hussey, and two pastors, the Rev. E. L. Hurley of the First Baptist Church and the Rev. Edwin J. Reed of the United Church of Christ.

Mr. Seving was careful with each new employee, mastering all psychological elements in advance. He realized, as an example, that some women object violently to slacks. He saw to it that one big plant in town did not permit its women employees to wear them. He knew that a grocer must have clean hands; so no one who might sell food after his tour in a plant was assigned to a job that would leave his hands smudged with oil or sediment difficult to remove.

A music teacher out at the Plattsville rural school stayed at his war job after summer vacation. In order that children may learn music, Mrs. Charles Benjamin, wife of the Secretary of the Peoples' Savings and Loan Association, travels 20 miles daily to teach.

Employment in Sidney's manufacturing plants now is 5,000, and the anticipated peak will be about 6,500 the middle of next year. There is no question that it will be supplied locally.

The whole secret, Mr. Seving explained, is to give a lot of thought to what you have to do, set the angles straight, and then go forward.

"It worked here," he said. "We went to the people and said 'We need you for war work,' and they are coming right along. Everybody in this town who wants to work is working. People who never had the chance to work are getting it, and they are doing all right. Give them the chance and they'll do the rest."

Like Homer F. Tenant, School Superintendent at near-by Botkins. He showed up with his wife and two daughters immediately after school closed for the summer last June.

"We want to go to work," he said.

So papa, mama and the girls went to work.

Stores Offer Opportunity For Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Women may be needed as welders and riveters in war industries, but meanwhile there are plenty of opportunities for them in less strenuous fields. There are some 244 types of jobs open to girls and women, for example, in the merchandising field, a survey by the Women's Executive Committee of the Illinois Office of Public Instruction, discloses.

An 83-page report just issued by the committee after an extensive study in Illinois, lists the opportunities and qualifications for work in department stores, specialty shops, and mail order and wholesale houses. The report also describes in detail the particular jobs themselves.

The most frequent demand in this selling business is for a girl with a high school education or its equivalent. A second requisite is good health, while a pleasing personality, and ability to get along with people are desirable.

A breakdown of the number of jobs now held by women in the various divisions of the merchandising field list 62 types in retail stores; 50 in nonselling divisions of department stores; 109 in the mail-order field, and 23 in wholesale merchandising.

The committee further reports that in seven industries there are approximately 1,100 kinds of jobs —not jobs, but different kinds— now open to women. This merchandising survey is the seventh in a series of 26 which will cover all opportunities for women in occupations for gain.

Tennessee to Honor 30,000 Farm Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—By the end of this year about 30,000 Tennessee farm families will have hanging on their walls Certificates of Recognition, awarded by the State, for having grown 75 per cent or more of the family food for 1942.

These certificates wouldn't mean much to the average city man, but to the families in which they are displayed they mean as much as a diploma to a college graduate, and represent many hours of work.

The 30,000 certificates that are going out this year represent a tremendous jump from the 9,000 awarded in 1940, when Gov. Prentice Cooper launched the Tennessee Home Food Supply Program, and more than double the 14,000 distributed in 1941.

Meanwhile, State Commissioner of Agriculture C. C. Flanery has already started plans for the fourth year of the program. Enrollments will be started in January and will continue through May 15.

80 P. C. Enrolled

The Commissioner reported that 201,500 farm families out of the 247,000 Tennessee farms, or just about 80 per cent, enrolled in the 1942 "grow your own food" program. However, many of these families failed to make their final reports.

He doesn't expect a big increase in the number of participants in 1943, but rather hopes for a material increase in the number of families growing 75 per cent or more of their food.

The whole idea was designed as a peacetime movement to encourage Tennessee farmers to grow their own food, but the war converted it overnight into one of the Volunteer State's greatest war production contributions.

"It is in reality a supply of food at home program, and the effect in wartime is to save rubber and transportation equipment," said Mr. Flanery.

Other States Follow

The program was started in Tennessee by a Governor's proclamation. Copies of the first year's proclamation and a program outline were mailed to Governors of other states. As a result, 30 proclamations went out from as many Governors calling on their citizens to join in a home food supply program similar to that started in Tennessee.

"Our program has furnished as a good foundation for a national food supply program," Mr. Flanery said. At first the programs elsewhere were referred to by a variety of names, but finally the idea of "home food supply" stuck with most of the states.

The Tennessee plan is centered around score cards distributed to farm family enrollees. Their possible score is 1,000 points, but 750 up will win the prized Certificate of Recognition.

A trip into the cellar of anyone of the 75 per centers likely will present a picture of long rows of wooden shelves lined with canned goods—beans, tomatoes, peas, corn, okra, peaches, strawberries and many other articles of food. And there will be stored away numerous other items such as sweet and Irish potatoes, pumpkins, buckets of honey and sorghum.

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A Few Letters From the RAP-I-DOL Mail Box

Here are brief quotations from several of the many *voluntary* letters sent by readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

"It is almost amazing to see the lustre and softness that have come back into my hair!"—Miss E. M. H., Chicago.

"My scalp and hair feel so CLEAN after the shampoo!"—Miss J. D., Pawtucket, R. I.

"My hair is more easily manageable." —Mrs. K.

"I find my hair soft and lovely." —Mrs. H.

"My hair seems better even after one shampoo and does not have the grayness and film I noticed after using my usual shampoos."—Mrs. G. W. B.

THE makers of Rap-I-Dol have been deeply impressed and gratified by the large number of MONITOR readers who have written enthusiastic and encouraging letters after making this FREE TRIAL of their famous Conditioning Shampoo.

For example, Mrs. E. M. of Chicago writes: *I'm delighted—my hair is SOFTER and easier to handle with Rap-I-Dol!"*

A few other letters are quoted in the column at the left—a few of the hundreds of expressions of surprise and pleasure which so many Monitor readers have found in their use of this modern Shampoo. And the keynote of their letters is that, with RAP-I-DOL, you can get results which you can *see—feel—enjoy!*

You Pay for RAP-I-DOL Only when You're Convinced by this FREE TRIAL

We want you to believe that this offer to Monitor readers is really sincere! You will NOT pay for this regular 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol unless you're quite convinced that Rap-I-Dol gives you the same surprising results that hundreds of other Monitor readers have enjoyed. For example, one reader says, " . . . My hair is so clean, so clear of dandruff, so SOFT!"

Now we want you to try Rap-I-Dol at our expense. Prove to yourself that Rap-I-Dol will delightfully remove perspiration odors and surprisingly reveal the natural highlights of your hair—it will help banish yellow cast so frequent in gray hair—it will show you the lovely softness and ease of arranging any style of "hair do."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Free French Flight to Nigeria Vividly Told by Boston Woman

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Conrad V. Williams, the former Helen Brewer of Boston, who witnessed the retreat from Dunkirk and helped Free French escaping into Nigeria, described her experiences before a gathering at the Women's City Club this morning. Mrs. Williams returned to this country last September after being invalided out of a defense factory near London.

It was in the spring of 1940 that Mrs. Williams went to Africa, where her husband, an Englishman, is now on duty as a district officer in His Majesty's Colonial Service. She was sailing from England at the time that all Britain's available boats were heroically evacuating troops from the beaches at Dunkirk. "But it was not at all like what you see in "Mrs. Miniver," Mrs. Williams commented in an interview. "There was no crowding of the boats like that," she said.

What impressed her most was the way the British women came to the fore at that time. "Their canteen service was wonderful," she said. "The men had not been on the docks 10 or 15 minutes before they were fed. Some of them had not eaten for five or six days. I felt especially sorry for the French soldiers," she added.

Not Allowed to Say

Why she was allowed to go to Nigeria and how she got there, Mrs. Williams is not permitted to say, but as far as she knows she is the only American woman who has gone into the interior in an unofficial capacity since the war began.

No sooner had she arrived at her destination in the northern part of the territory than Free French began coming to her house after escaping across the border from French West Africa. Because she was the only one in the vicinity who could speak French she was asked to stay and help these people. Some were ill, many were wounded. All who came her way shared the hospitality of her four-room bush house. Among her refugee guests were a number of Poles who had escaped across the Sahara.

The house, fortunately, was not as small as it sounds. "In fact, a four-room house is a good-sized house for there," Mrs. Williams explained. It was made of adobe covered with three feet of thatch to keep out the terrific heat. The thermometer registered 127 degrees F., the day she left. She had 16 servants. "But I never saw any of them except my head boy," she laughed when we gasped at the thought of so many persons under foot in four rooms. "Most of them each had just one specific task to perform."

Mrs. Williams had never been to Nigeria before but she expects to go back next summer. She found life there very interesting. There are three things you have to get used to—heat, snakes, and native drums," she said. "Once you get used to them, you are all right." The drums, however, take a lot of getting used to, she confessed.

M. de Gaulle

She met General Charles de Gaulle in Nigeria after the first attempt at taking Dakar. He awarded her a Croix de Lorraine, made of African ivory. "That is something he gave to all who worked for him in an unofficial capacity," she explained. Her chief impression of General de Gaulle is of his being "enormously tall for a Frenchman."

Mrs. Williams refused to comment on the Darlan episode but expressed keenest admiration for General Giraud. "I think he is a wonderful person," she said.

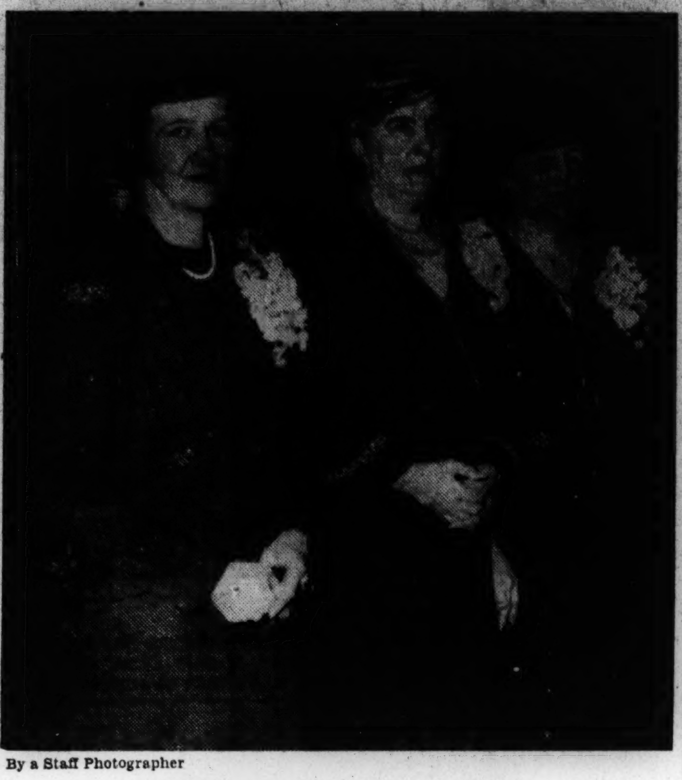
Back in England after seven months in Africa, Mrs. Williams soon found herself conscripted for work in a defense factory. Censorship forbids publication of what was being manufactured, but there were 580 women employed in the plant when she was there, according to Mrs. Williams, 30 per cent of them foreigners. She could have taken advantage of her American passport and not have registered for the labor draft. As a matter of fact she believes that few Americans sought to avoid conscription in this way.

In addition to working in the factory 11 hours a day with only a half-hour break for lunch, Mrs. Williams served two nights a week, from 12 to 7, as an ARP patrol warden. She was highest paid woman executive in her factory—and she earned $16 a week. Lunch cost one shilling.

"Although we were allowed money for overtime and the plant was willing to pay it, I never knew a single person who took it," she remarked.

She thinks the way the British stand up under the drastic rationing of food is remarkable. "One chop a week doesn't seem like much when you are working 11 hours a day," she said, "but the fact that most of the eggs, fruit, and meat go to the troops is quite as it should be. Fortunately, they have not had to ration bread."

Mrs. Williams went abroad in 1929 and has been back in the United States only for brief visits. Since her return this time, she has spoken before one other club—the American Woman's Club of London in New York.



By a Staff Photographer

Hold Annual Midwinter Tea

In the receiving line at Agassiz House in Cambridge, Left to right: Mrs. Lauriston E. Knowlton of Providence, R. I., President of the Association; Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School; Mrs. Fred T. Field of Newton Centre, First Vice-President.

Art, Music, and Nutrition On West Roxbury Program

After a three-week recess for holiday preparation and festivity, the West Roxbury Woman's Club is resuming its work and social functions with what promises to be a full program for the remainder of the club year. The Art Committee and other interested club members are visiting the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this afternoon to view the special Christmas exhibition, which includes a collection of Madonnas and recordings of liturgical music.

This fits in well with the Art Committee's program this season, according to Mrs. Henry P. Moore, Chairman. Church architecture has been emphasized in this program. Mrs. Moore reports that the Committee's recent walking tour of West Roxbury, which took in a number of churches, proved rich in artistic interest. Next week the Committee plans a visit to the studio of Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., master-craftsman, who is working on stained glass windows for the National Cathedral at Washington, D. C.

The Club's Executive Board will meet in Library Hall on Tuesday morning, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, with Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry presiding. On Friday, Jan. 8, at the same hour, Miss Margaret Fossett will present, at her home, 35 Church Street, West Roxbury, the second in her series of lectures on "Nutrition." These lectures are sponsored by the American Home Committee, of which Mrs. Alexander J. Bone is Chairman.

Display of Coverlets

On the same morning the Committee for the Preservation of Antiques, whose chairman is Mrs. Seavey P. Swan, is planning another of its delightful "First Friday Mornings." All members interested in antiques are invited to come to this meeting at the home of the club president, Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, 19 Pomfret Street, West Roxbury, at 10 o'clock to hear Mrs. William G. Darrow, a former chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Antiques of the Massachusetts States Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Darrow will speak on "Old Coverlets" and will also display some from her own collection. Members are invited to bring any antique quilts or coverlets that they might have to add to this exhibit.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, the Drama Committee, of which Mrs. Clifton G. Watts is chairman, will present "A Servant in the House" as its second play reading of the season, at the home of Mrs. Franklin Towle, at 137 Mount Vernon Street, West Roxbury, instead of with Mrs. Lawrence Baker, as previously announced.

The reading will be preceded by coffee served at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Ralph C. Taylor and Mrs. James P. Forgie, both past presidents of the Club, will pour. Mrs. John S. H. Leard is chairman of the hospitality for this gathering, and will be assisted by members of her committee, consisting of Mrs. C. Winthrop O'Connell, Mrs. Clifton C. Watts, Mrs. Albert Clark, and Mrs. Warren Freeman, Jr. The play reading will start promptly at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Charles Sumner Willard, who has been in charge of rehearsals, as narrator. Among those reading will be Mrs. Lester Taylor, Mrs. George P. Ford, Mrs. W. Beverly McGrath, Mrs. John H. Scherer, Mrs. Walter J. Murphy, Mrs. Seavey P. Swan, and Mrs. Clifton G. Watts.

Boys in Harbor Cheered

The West Roxbury Woman's Club helped to bring Christmas cheer to its "adopted fort" by sending a decorated Christmas tree, homemade cakes, pies, cookies, candies, and other delicacies to the 26 boys who maintain their lonely vigil in icy Boston Harbor.

All but four of these soldiers are from widely scattered parts of the United States, and practically all of them were spending their first Christmas away from home.

This effort on the part of the West Roxbury Club was, according to the officer in charge, the only indication at that desolate spot that it really was Christmas. The Club will continue to send weekly batches of cookies and sweets to these men.

Vermont Dairying Planning For Larger '43 Milk Output

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 29—Vermont agriculture already is looking ahead to increased production in 1943 to meet governmental demands for more dairy, poultry, and meat products. Although the 1942 production fell short in some respects from the "Food-for-Freedom" goals, set at this time last year by the Government, in every instance the 1941 crop and dairy totals were substantially surpassed.

The State fell slightly below in the number of cows set up as a goal, according to figures provided by State Extension Economist Roy S. Beck, and although this figure, 288,000, was not reached, the actual production of 282,000 cows remained about the same as the number for 1941. Dairymen fear that this level will not be maintained during the new year unless both labor and price conditions show substantial improvement during the next few months.

Notwithstanding the reduction in dairy herds, Vermont's milk production showed a four per cent increase over 1941, realized from higher milk production per cow. The Government had hoped for a seven per cent increase in production, and a total of 1,523,000,000 pounds was actually produced. This was about 47,000,000 pounds less than set by the "Food-for Freedom" goal.

This increased milk production was due primarily to heavier feeding of cattle and exceptionally good pasture conditions in Vermont last summer, State Economist Beck said. The Government has asked for another two per cent increase in milk production, but dairymen are anticipating a decrease due to a number of conditions.

Egg and Potato Output

A 15 per cent increase in the 1942 egg crop over 1941 production figures has been announced, but it fell four per cent below the quota set by the United States Department of Agriculture. Vermont produced 12,126,000 dozens of eggs in 1942.

The State's potato acreage was about the same for the past year as in 1941, 8,000 acres, but acreage planted to beans increased from 2,000 to 3,000 acres, or approximately 50 per cent.

Another extension economist, Robert P. Davison, commenting on the outlook for 1943, declares that although there will be a strong demand for farm products and more people will have money with which to buy them, the net income of the Vermont farmer will only be slightly larger than in 1942.

Lack of labor, he said, will be the greatest single limiting factor in maintaining Vermont production. Indications point to a reduction in the number of milking cows in the State, and even though a heavy grain feeding program is followed, production probably will drop about five per cent, or back to the 1941 level.

Although a slight increase in 1943 prices paid the producer for milk is expected— probably somewhere between five and 10 per cent—there will be no skyrocketing of milk prices because of the ceilings placed over dairy products.

Vermont's 1943 apple crop may be expected to be somewhat smaller than the unusually large production for 1942, judging from the fruit buds this past fall. The price is likely to be slightly higher in 1943, due to increased demand for fruit in this area and shipping difficulties which will affect the flow of citrus fruits from the south.

A heavy demand for cordwood and lumber is anticipated, but few farmers will be able to avail themselves of the comparably higher prices under existing ceilings, because of the labor shortage on the farms.

University Affairs

Important changes have been made in the by-laws of the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont. These changes which affect the private and self-perpetuating members of the Board, constitute a major reorganization in term of office and election. The new by-laws limit the term of office of the corporation trustees to six years, which is the same length of term now provided by charter for the trustees elected by the State Legislature in behalf of the State College of Agriculture. Formerly, trustees on the part of the University were elected for an indefinite period, and usually held office until resignation or until they passed on.

Abresch

Gloria Sharaff

Boston concert pianist who is to give an entire program at Fort Devens on December 29.

CBS Analysts Study Events Of Past Year

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The momentous events of another year have passed in review and so Columbia's news analysts and reporters take the microphone once again for their annual one-hour survey of "Twelve Crowded Months," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Senator George W. Norris, retiring after serving the State of Nebraska for many years, is guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner given him by a group of liberal organizations, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Conrad Thibault, baritone, sings two moonlight solos, "Moonlight Mood" and "Moonlight Becomes You." Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, sings "Parlez Moi d'Amour," "Goodnight, Beloved" and joins Mr. Thibault in singing "Now the Day is Over." Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sings "There Are Such Things," "When the Lights Go On Again," and "Si Petite," American Melody Hour, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Shelter Plan For Families Without Heat

Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, has announced a detailed plan to care for families driven from their homes by lack of fuel.

Under the program families forced to leave their homes because of the lack of heat will be provided with warm quarters in a schoolhouse or other public building as near as possible to their own homes.

No mass evacuation of families is contemplated, Mr. Rotch said, and none will be taken from their homes who do not ask for help.

Operation of the plan is simple. Families need only notify the policeman on the beat to obtain the shelter provided by the State.

The policeman will notify police headquarters, which in turn will notify the local evacuation officer. The evacuation officer will find a warm place in the immediate neighborhood if possible.

Before it becomes necessary for families to call upon the State for shelter it is hoped that relatives or neighbors will take them in.

The Administrative set-up for the plan will work this way:

The evacuation division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will be responsible for seeing that shelters, with heat and light, are ready.

The Red Cross will aid with its motor corps and canteen service, but will not be responsible for costs.

The welfare agent in the municipality will disburse State funds for any costs incident to the care of evacuated families.

The city or town is expected to furnish the shelters and to pay for the heat and light.

Mr. Rotch said some families might be moved to boarding houses, with the State bearing the cost, except that if a family is able to pay for its own foodstuffs it will be expected to obtain food at a restaurant.

The Commissioner added that the State was prepared to use surplus commodities to feed men, women and children taken into the shelters.

Approximately 12 meetings, in various sections of the State, will be held, probably starting next week, to acquaint civilian emergency relief agents of local welfare departments with the procedure.

Swampscott Puts Fund Over Top

Carl R. Perry, chairman of the Swampscott War Savings Committee, reports that the "Buy a Bomber by Christmas" campaign in that City has gone over the top with a total figure of $206,000, purchased in United States war bonds between the period of Nov. 12 and Dec. 24.

The quota set for the drive was only $175,000, but Swampscott citizens exceeded this quota by $31,000. The $175,000 quota was reached at 8:00 p. m. on Christmas eve, at which time the fire alarm was sounded with the signal 175 and church bells throughout the city were rung. Enthusiastic bond purchasers completed the $206,000 between 8:00 p. m. Christmas eve and midnight.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 30
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Program for evacuee children in the U. S. and Canada. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

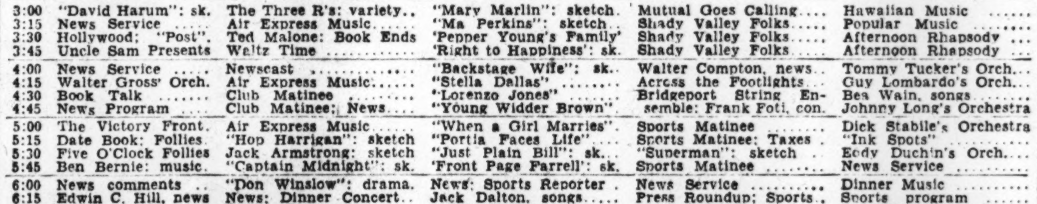
3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Federal Ace"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Melody Hall; Orch. selections.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	The Three R's: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post".	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Bea Wain, songs
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown".	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00	The Victory Front.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	"Ink Spots"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Harry De Angeli's Orch.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Tony Martin, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Dramatization
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'The Federal Ace': drama	Romance in Music
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	**Twelve Crowded**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	**Months: survey of**	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00	**world events;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins-Rangers hockey
10:15	**speakers**	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	game
10:30	**Sen. Geo. W. Norris**	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News
10:45	News: World War II	Dance orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News: Leigh White	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Jimmy's Joy's Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Melody Hall": orches-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	"Music You Want"	tra: soloist	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes.	
7:15	News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Variety Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	The Symphonettes	Variety Program	"Big Sister": sketch	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	The Captivators	The Breakfast Club	Imog. Wolcott: F'd N'ws	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Chair Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Serial drama	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	The Sophisticators	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Neighborhood Call	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party"	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	**National Farm and Home**	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	**Hour; speakers**	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News: Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Winter Serenade; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Broadcast	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Close Harmony"
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: "Hollyw'd"	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News report
3:00	David Harum	Three R's: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family.	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	**Rose Bowl Kick-Off**	Walter Compton, news	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music	**Luncheon**	Across the Footlights	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Claude Thornhills' Or.
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, c.	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	The Victory Front.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrington"; sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30	Five O'clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	"Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports.	Bowling and Football
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	Music: Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Henry King's Orch.
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; serial	Broadway Bandwagon
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines"; serial	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00	Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	kansas Traveler".	Music Soc'ty; or.; songs	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album
9:30	Lionel Barrymore;	Dance Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45	"Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Show Boat"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Thos. B. Hassett	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News: World War II	Sugar Bowl Preview	Musical Knowledge	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': dram.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Concert Hall	"California Melodies":	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	M. Quezon: Rizal Day	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

Canadian Club to Entertain

Servicemen will be special guests at the New Year's Eve party planned by the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Club of Boston for the benefit of the United Nations' war relief. A dance-bridge will be the feature of the evening's entertainment at the Hotel Beaconsfield in Brookline, from 8 o'clock until midnight.

The servicemen are being invited by the younger members of the Club. Mrs. Arthur Douglas is chairman of hostesses, and Miss Estelle B. Stewart has charge of servicemen's invitations. Mrs. Herman W. Cann is President of the Auxiliary.

Special features arranged by Mrs. Joseph P. Carbonneau, chairman of the dance, include spot dancing, $5 award for the best contestant; drawing of $25 war bond, and square dances, all winding up with a grand march and noise and funmakers at midnight. The University Swing Band of Cambridge will provide the music.

Mrs. Edward A. Douglas and Mrs. Robert W. Witeacre, Jr., have charge of decorations. The flags of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada will predominate. Mrs. Samuel Ayne is arranging the card party and favors.

Mrs. W. Arnold Wry, Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Auxiliary, is assisted by Mrs. Franklin Walter, senior past President and former war President, and by Mrs. E. Maude Lothrop, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in the war relief policy adopted by the Auxiliary.

Revere Chapter Of D. A. R. Plans Navy Day Jan. 7

Jan. 7 will be Navy Day for the Paul Revere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ensign Edward J. MacLaughlin, U. S. N. R., of the Naval Training School for Yeomen, Boston, will speak on "Yeomen at Work and at Play" at the Chapter's meeting at the College Club at 10:30 a. m. Ensign MacLaughlin is Education, Morale, Welfare, Recreation, and Audio-Visual Officer at the School.

A group of yeomen from the school will entertain with vocal and instrumental music and impersonations. Most of the men come from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast.

Chapter members have invested thousands of dollars in war bonds and stamps, and have also extended invitations to many servicemen to visit in their homes. The Chapter has started an Honor Roll for men and women in the service and in defense plants who are from the homes of its own members.

The Paul Revere Chapter, of which Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols is Regent, is adhering to the program of patriotic defense work set forth by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, N. S. D. A. R., and the State Regent, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith.

G. O. P. Women to Hear Of Central American Trip

Mrs. Janie Gordon Weltman of Malden, former President of the New England Women's Press Association, will describe her recent trip through Central America in a talk before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Thursday at 11 a. m. Mrs. Weltman will have on display a large number of curios which she brought back with her.

The program is being planned by the Club's Political Department, of which Mrs. Raymond Wheeler is Director. Mrs. Wheeler will preside at the meeting.

Bay State Women In Ancients' Court Meet Tomorrow

The midwinter luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will be held in the Engineers Club House tomorrow at 1 o'clock. The President, Mrs. Frank Berry Sanborn of Cambridge, daughter of the late Darius Cobb, will preside.

With much formality the especial toast of the Court, to Peace and Freedom, will precede the luncheon. The unsheathed sword of a member's ancestor in the old Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will be placed on the table. The guest of honor will be the President National, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason of Boston. The business of the fall board meeting held in New York in October will be reported by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles L. Jackman of Concord, N. H.

Eligibility in this society, is lineal descent from a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, before 1774. The purpose of the Society is "to aid in the study of history as well as genealogy and biography." All of the members are officers in other organizations, and this society acts as a clearing-house for patriotic information.

Cantabrigia Club To Meet on Friday

Service men and their wives are invited to attend the meeting of the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge on Friday at 2 p. m. Miss Che-Fong Seto of Kaiping, Kwangtung, China, will speak on "Life in China as Compared With Life in America." Miss Seto, whose parents were compelled to hand over their ancestral home to invading Japanese, received a degree from Sun Yat-sen University.

Friday's program has been planned by Mrs. William H. Field, head of the Community Service Department. Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President, will preside, and Mrs. Hugh J. Eisenhauer will be hostess at the tea.

Gladiolus Discussion

"New Gladiolus Varieties" will be the main topic of discussion at the first of the four winter meetings of members of the New England Gladiolus Society to be held on Jan. 8 at 7:30 p. m. at Horticultural Hall. Elmer Gove, one of the largest Eastern exhibitors and distributors, will be the speaker.

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Bay State Industries Respond to Plans for Withdrawing Men for Armed Forces

Boston C. of C. Charts '43 Path Of Fullest Aid in War Effort

Pledging continuance in the year ahead of "fullest co-operation" with the Government in the war effort, Henry J. Nichols, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today called for support of all the leading men in the community to the end that the Chamber "serve as it should" in these difficult times.

Mr. Nichols pointed out that although national needs come first, civilian life must go on—subject to the paramount demands of war—and "if the home front is to do its full share to support the fighting fronts organizations like the Chamber should be on the job as never before. Their duties and opportunities are vital."

Accomplishments of the Chamber in the first full war year of the country in the present conflict have been summarized in a booklet issued today and entitled "On the Job in Wartime," said Mr. Nichols. In the same publication the aims for 1943 are listed.

Every department of the Chamber has and is contributing its effort in activities connected with the national emergency, Mr. Nichols declared. "Some activities, however important they normally would be, have been put aside for the duration," he said. "Responding to official request, many members of the Chamber's executive staff are giving a considerable portion of their time to various wartime agencies where their specialized knowledge and experience coupled with the facilities of the Chamber, can render most effective service," Mr. Nichols said.

Number one aim of the Chamber for 1943 is listed as "unstinted cooperation with War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Civil Service Commission, the armed services and other Federal, State, and local agencies in furtherance of the war effort and in assisting business to make additional adjustments required by the war program."

Following in order are: to aid in efforts to retard inflation through various measures, including war bond sales and stabilization of prices, wages, and salaries; to examine carefully legislation before Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature with a view to avoiding unnecessary handicaps on commerce and industry, and needlessly diverting energy from the all-out war effort; to acquaint manufacturers capable of conversion to war production with opportunities for securing prime or subcontracts: to safeguard employment in this area so far as possible by obtaining adequate consideration of essential business needs for equipment and supplies; to aid in strengthening state unemployment compensation system but oppose changes which might result in undue dissipation of present reserves; to oppose attempts to remove experience-rating benefits now saving Massachusetts employers many millions of dollars; to resist pressure to federalize all state unemployment compensation systems; to sponsor local unit of a nation-wide group of businessmen interested in international trade both now and in the postwar period.

Under the heading aviation, the Chamber's "New Year Resolutions" include: to renew by every reasonable means efforts to obtain funds from Federal Government for development and enlargement of Boston's airport as a vital necessity in the successful prosecution of the war; to continue to co-operate with state authorities in carrying out development plans already under way at Boston's airport and in formulating such additional enlargement and improvement program as war conditions permit; recognizing that at the end of the war transatlantic air freight and express service will play a more important role than ever before, press the advantages of Boston as a natural and logical gateway from a large area in the northern and eastern section of this country.

Taxation aims of the Chamber include: to discourage all but indispensable governmental activities and those directly related to the war effort; to favor sound Federal taxation program, including pay-as-you-go income tax, to assist in financing war expenditures; to study problems of public administration and finance which may arise as an aftermath of the war and be prepared to co-operate in lessening shock of postwar transition; to aid in adaptation of welfare administration to new conditions by permanent financing of relief costs and better coordination of Federal, State, and local activities; to issue information on taxation and other matters relating to Federal, State, and municipal governments; to favor reduction of municipal costs insofar as this can be accomplished without undue curtailment of service as offset to huge tax demands from other sources.

Milk Control Board To Hold Hearings Jan. 8, 11, and 12

The Massachusetts State Milk Control Board today announced that it would hold a State-wide hearing on milk and cream prices in Boston, Springfield and Dighton Jan. 8, 11 and 12.

On Jan. 8 the hearing will be held in Boston at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 15 Ashburton Place, at 10 a. m. On Jan. 11 it will be held in Springfield in the Grand Jury Room, Hampden County Court House, 37 Elm Street, at 11 a. m. On Jan. 12 the concluding session of the hearing will be held at the Bristol County Agricultural School in Segreganset at 1 p. m.

The principal subject of the hearing is a review of the minimum prices which milk dealers are required to pay to producers for Class I milk in all markets of the State except Boston, Lowell-Lawrence, Weston, Cape Cod and Fall River, and of the terms and conditions under which such milk is purchased from producers.

Markets affected by these orders include Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Northampton, Springfield, Westfield, Clinton, Fitchburg, Ayer, Worcester, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Palmer, Framingham, Weston, Lowell-Lawrence, Gloucester, Walpole, Brockton, Taunton, Hull, Boston and New Bedford markets.

'Puppy Love'

This photograph by Franklin I. Jordan, of Boston, is from the current exhibit of 75 outstanding pictures by photographers of northern New England at the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where it will be on view until Jan. 10. The exhibit, restricted to photographers in this area, is held in order to obtain an adequate representation of those who are working in this vicinity. The Addison Gallery plans to purchase several of the photographs from this exhibition in order to enlarge its small collection which represents this field of American Art. Mr. Jordan not only is a photographer of note and a lover of animals, but has infinite patience. He has the knack of obtaining the co-operation of his subjects. As with all his animal pictures, Puppy Love has had outstanding success in many salons.

Lyman Protests Poletti Refusal To Return Blythe

Refusal of Gov. Charles Poletti of New York to permit extradition of Donald Blythe, an escaped Massachusetts prisoner, brought forth today a protest from Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts. Arguing that the action of Governor Poletti "places a premium on escape by a prison trustie," Commissioner Lyman said, "Unless Blythe returns to Massachusetts, he will spend the rest of his life an escaped felon. Should he go to another State and Massachusetts authorities learn about it, he can be rearrested and face extradition proceedings for a second time.

"I have every confidence," asserted the Commissioner, "in Massachusetts justice to use Blythe fairly if he returns here." He pointed out that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had indicated this by promising to have pardon proceedings instituted as soon as Blythe was returned. "We are as much interested in his rehabilitation," Mr. Lyman said, "as anyone else."

Meanwhile, Blythe's mother, Mrs. Marion Devereaux of 38 Magnolia Street, Dorchester, planned today to petition the Governor for a full pardon for her son. She will be represented by Jack J. Moss, Boston attorney, who has volunteered his services for the purpose without charge.

It was learned by the Monitor this afternoon, however, that the Governor would decline to entertain any motions for a pardon until the escaped prisoner had returned to the State.

The Governor's office further pointed out that, although a pardon conceivably might be granted on the crime for which Blythe was originally convicted and sentenced, the man is now under indictment here for another criminal offense—escaping from prison. The indictment continues in force until the accused returns for a hearing.

Bus Lines Carry 7,000 War Workers

Public bus lines are daily carrying more than 7,000 Massachusetts war workers who normally would go to work in private cars, it was disclosed today by William H. Kirley, Director of the Railway and Bus Division of the State Department of Public Utilities.

The Utilities Department, a recent survey showed, has issued 89 special war emergency certificates for the transportation of war workers in buses. These certificates cover routes where no public facilities are available or, if available, are inadequate to meet war transportation demands.

The survey further showed that 122 buses are in operation throughout the State each day covering the various shifts at war plants. A monthly check has been made by Mr. Kirley of the rise and fall of bus traffic in order to properly maintain transportation of these workers.

Ash Removal Seems Assured In 11 Boston Districts in '43

The removal of ashes and garbage in the 11 Boston districts where the collections are made by contractors seemed assured for 1943 today when George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, indicated that contracts for this essential service would be signed "sometime tonight."

This announcement came less than 24 hours after Mr. Hyland had appeared at an executive meeting of the City Council to disclose that the manpower shortage and uncertainty of the labor market had resulted in no bids for 1943 collections by the seven firms now holding the contracts which expire at midnight Thursday.

Negotiations got under way this morning, Mr. Hyland said, with the probability great that the cost of removal would be "substantially greater" than the $575,000 it cost the city in 1942. A proposed jump of 12½ cents to 80 cents an hour for labor as well as the increase in ashes that followed the recent conversion of many buildings from oil to coal were factors to be considered.

Contracts will vary in length of time from one month to six months to a full year depending upon the contractor, he said. It was understood that bids from two new firms were also being considered.

The War Labor Board will have to pass on the suggested wage increase which, if agreed upon, will be reflected in the general cost of the contract, which then must go to the Office of Price Administration for final approval, Mr. Hyland said.

City Councilors at their regular meeting yesterday voiced complaints from constituents whose ashes and garbage have not been removed, particularly in the Dorchester District. The result was that an order was passed recommending that the city do the work itself in the 11 districts.

These are East Boston, Charlestown, South End, South Boston, Dorchester, Back Bay, West Roxbury, Brighton, Hyde Park, Elm Hill and Jamaica Plain. Mr. Hyland did tell the Council that he might insert a clause in the contracts whereby the City could undertake to supply laborers to supplement those of the contractors.

College Plan Easing Urged

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Associate Prof. George W. Pierson of Yale, charging that, unlike the Navy, the Army "proposes to make only such use" of the nation's colleges under their joint training program "as it cannot in any way avoid," urges rapid modification and improvement of this phase of the plan.

Professor Pierson, a member of the History Department, said in a university-sponsored radiocast Sunday night that while the Army's program was advertised as democratic, "actually, the Army claim seems not valid."

He said, in expressing what the University termed his "personal" views, that while the Navy plans to send to college and keep there all who apply and are mentally equipped for the work, the Army will send back "only a small fraction of the talent that Selective Service will have put into its hands."

"On the basis of numbers alone," Professor Pierson asserted in declaring that the land forces were much greater than those of the Navy, "two out of every three, who will already have demonstrated their ability to do college work, will not have this so-called 'democratic' opportunity, even though the Government be willing to pay their way."

"The democracy in the Army program, accordingly," said Professor Pierson, "is not a democracy of educational opportunity. It is the democracy of a lack of educational opportunity. If the war lasts a long time, most of the ablest of the younger draft generation will never have seen college at all."

Exercises Early At Harvard

The Baccalaureate service will 400 members of the Harvard senior class will be held on Jan. 9 and 10, the University has announced.

Instead of delivering the Baccalaureate Address on the traditional June date, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, will speak in Memorial Church on the morning of Jan. 10. The usual plans will be rearranged to include at the services members of both the senior and junior classes, thus providing "for the many members of both groups who will have left college by June to join the armed forces," Harvard said.

The Baccalaureate service will be preceded by simplified Class Day exercises on Saturday afternoon, at which the Ivy Oration, the Class Poem, the Class Ode, and a serious speech by the Class Orator will be heard. A simple dance to be held in Lowell House Saturday evening is also projected.

Victory Tax Facts On Air Wednesday

How the new Victory Tax works and how it will affect you will be explained over the air by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, tomorrow night. Mr. Hassett will speak over Station WEEI at 10.30 p. m.

Everyone earning $12 a week or over is subject to the new tax. The tax will be deducted from every pay check and pay envelope. Mr. Hassett is the local authority on the Victory Tax and his explanation of its working should be of interest to thousands of New Englanders.

Manning Table Plan Generally Indorsed

More than 1,100 requests from Massachusetts industry to participate in the Manning Table Plan have been received by State headquarters of Selective Service and of the War Manpower Commission, it was announced today.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, Selective Service director, and Joseph A. Smith, regional WMC head, disclosed that they had just completed their six meetings in various parts of the State, in which some 500 companies responded to the chance to discuss methods and objectives of the voluntary Manning Table and its supplementary "Replacement Schedules." Under the latter, 90 per cent of employees in the "lower military age bracket" must be replaced in 18 months, at a minimum rate of five per cent a month.

The directors stressed that the tables and schedules "are designed not to determine how many men can be left in industry but rather to determine how many men can be taken into the armed forces without disrupting industry.

"Men within the military age limits who have no grounds for deferment other than their occupations must be replaced by men outside military age limits, by women, or by the physically handicapped."

A minimum time will be allowed for training replacements, it was pointed out.

Participation in the voluntary plan is limited generally to plants engaged in a minimum of 75 per cent war production. Small industries may skip the Manning Table phase and apply directly to Selective Service with a Replacement Schedule. If it is accepted, Colonel Smith assigns a "State Acceptance Number," which the employer will use in affidavits to S. S. boards requesting occupational deferment.

Acceptance No. 1 has been assigned to Forber & Myers, Worcester, engaged in 100 per cent war production, with eight employees; No. 2 has been assigned to Browning Laboratories, Inc., Winchester, whose 27 employees are also engaged in 100 per cent war production.

War Activities in New England

Marine Candidates

Enlistment of college graduates as Marine Corps officer candidates must take place before midnight Thursday, it was announced today, in an effort to speed up officer procurement for this branch of the armed service. The Marine Corps can enlist men between 20 and 37 by that date, if they get clearance from their draft boards.

Order of Induction

Massachusetts does not expect to find its childless married men drafted before March, Colonel Smith, State Selective Service Director, said yesterday.

"Anybody married after Dec. 8, 1941, or when his selection was imminent" is an exception, however, the Colonel said.

The order of induction continues to be: first, single men; second, single men with collateral dependents (parents or sisters); third, married men with wives and no children; fourth, married men with children.

Tenth in Service

The tenth member of the Fredette family of East Braintree, Mass., has joined the armed services. Robert, 17, applied for enlistment in the marines, yesterday, disclosing that his family of 14 brothers and 10 sisters already has one brother in the Marines, seven in the Army, and one in the Navy.

Army to Pay Damages

The Army will pay damages for several hundred broken windows in the New Hampshire area around Hudson following an Army-ordered dynamiting of an abandoned railroad bridge last Saturday, it was announced by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command. An investigation has been ordered, he said.

Two Tank Cars Burn in Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Dec. 29—Approximately 20,000 gallons of oil were destroyed by fire here this morning as two tank cars bound for Fall River burst into flames after crashing through what was believed to have been an open switch onto a track on which a locomotive was standing. Four box cars, containing textiles, which were on an adjacent track also were severely damaged.

The tank cars were being switched from a Boston-bound freight train to a Fall River train when the crash occurred. Although no explosion was reported, the first car flared into flame when the tank car collided with the idle engine. The flames spread rapidly to the second tank car, but were checked by the Cranston Fire Department before they ignited other tank cars. Overnight trains from New York to Boston were delayed about an hour and a half.

Rival Unions Push Drive to Organize Hingham Shipyard

Contest between labor unions at the new Hingham shipyard has been intensified by the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations opening a New England office in Quincy. The Fore River yard at Quincy is also involved in the struggle.

As New England Director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Hugh Brown has been assigned to handle the C. I. O. union's campaign. Mr. Brown recently directed a successful drive of his union at the Cramp Shipyard in Philadelphia. The union's staff of organizers has also been increased.

At the Hingham yard, the building-trades unions of the American Federation of Labor have been organizing for several months. As so much of the work has been construction, A. F. of L. leaders declare they have the advantage to date. Sentiment for an independent union is also marked.

Ultimately, an election will be held at Hingham by the National Labor Relations Board, it is expected, to determine the rival claims. In an election a year or two ago at Fore River, the C. I. O. union was beaten by an independent union.

These are the only two yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company which are not organized by the C. I. O.'s shipbuilding union.

Similarly it is this union's objective to go after an election at Fore River when ready.

"We are planning a full fledged campaign to organize both yards," said a union spokesman.

The C. I. O. union has put in five organizers to start with, and will add more, it is stated.

In the past such C. I. O. effort has been matched by independent union activity at Fore River. The A. F. of L. did not figure in the Fore River situation. Hence its entrance into the Hingham yard makes a new angle.

Study of German Is Topping French

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 29 (AP) — Although the Germans are enemies, fewer students have dropped German than French, declares Prof. F. D. Carpenter of the University of Vermont's German department.

Professor Carpenter said the fall of France seemed to affect the popularity of the French language with students, and that those studying German apparently wanted to be familiar with the enemy language.

He added that the University gives a course in "military German" to enable students to read enemy communiques, military documents and similar material.

The interest in German is in marked contrast to the last war, when the study of the language fell off enormously and teachers of it were "likely to be looked at in askance," Professor Carpenter said.

Mayor of New Britain Suggests Closing Schools

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Mayor George A. Quigley said yesterday that because of the fuel-oil shortage, and the possibility that supplies of anthracite coal may not be adequate, he would recommend to the Board of Education the closing of schools during January and February.

Under the Mayor's plan, schools would remain in session in July and August. Mayor Quigley said he also planned to ask clergymen to arrange union religious services on Sundays during the winter.

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Soviet Net Tightening Around 22 Nazi Divisions

Continued from Page 1

from Novaya Kalitva, just south of Rossosh, at the edge of the Ukraine, to Kichkino, deep in the Kalmuck steppes, southeast of Stalingrad.

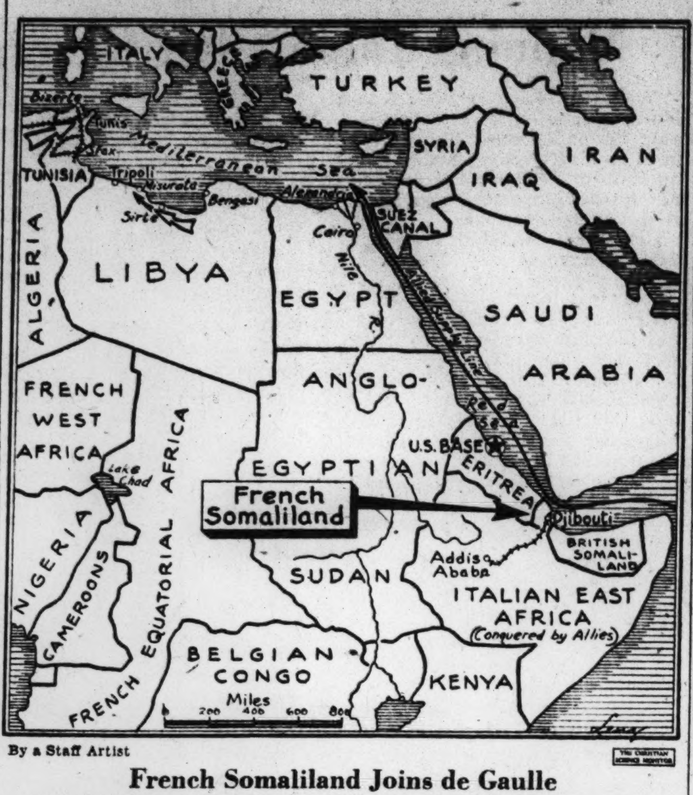
Where this front cuts across the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railway, the Russians reported smashing through outer defenses to capture Nagolny, three miles south of Kotelnikovski.

The Russian onsurge closed in from three sides of Kotelnikovski, and stood astride some highways of escape at its rear.

In the rear of this Russian arc of steel, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's 22 Nazi divisions remained surrounded before Stalingrad within an encirclement which the Russians report is drawing steadily tighter.

This huge force still is capable of furious resistance, and Russian dispatches indicated that it showed no signs of sudden weakening. It is supplied by air only, and the Russians reported taking a big toll of German transport planes.

Battlefront dispatches described the corridor which the Red Army has driven between this trapped force and the main German Army as growing wider daily while the Russians expanded their hold across the Middle Don steppe and along the Stalingrad-Likhaya rail line.



By a Staff Artist

French Somaliland Joins de Gaulle

Map illustrates position of last remaining French colony under Vichy control, which has just transferred its allegiance to the Fighting French cause, showing its relation to the fighting fronts in Africa and its strategic importance astride the Allied supply line through the Red Sea. White arrows indicate Allied forces. Black arrow represents retreating Nazi Afrika Korps.

Three Operations On Russian Front

The southern Russian front is composed of three related operations:

1. Southwest of Stalingrad the Red Army has moved within light artillery range of Kotelnikovski. Southeast of Stalingrad a second Russian force has taken Kichkino, 42 miles north of Elista, the Kalmuck Capital. A third force has driven up inside the Don elbow northwest of Kotelnikovski where the Russians were reported Monday within 45 miles of a juncture with troops from the north.

2. Around Millerovo the Russian drive across the Middle Don has pushed on into the Eastern Ukraine and wedged south within 100 miles of Rostov at the mouth of the Don on the Sea of Azov. Millerovo, 120 miles north of Rostov, virtually was surrounded, and the Russians announced they had stormed settlement after settlement southeast of the town, penetrating to the western portion of the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway. That line crosses the Donets River and joins the Rostov-Moscow main line at Likhaya, 70 miles north of Rostov.

3. On the Ukraine front, the Russians reported the capture of Chertkov, 30 miles northwest of Millerovo and battlefront dispatches said other nearby towns had been won back in a continuing advance.

Germans Rush Aid To Middle Don

Dispatches from the Middle Don front said the Germans were rushing reinforcements, but that the Red Army was striking so swiftly these new Nazi troops had no time to get into position.

The weather was described as extremely cold. Snow in some places was deepening.

German radio reports emphasized for the second straight day that Nazi troops were forced to fight in the "coldest winter weather of the eastern front"—13 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. But Berlin said "newly arrived German formations had brought strong Soviet thrusts to a standstill" in the Middle Don area.

In Helsingfors, a Finnish communiqué said Red Army troops had thrust heavily against Finnish lines after months of relative inactivity.

The communiqué said a Russian battalion hit the center of the Finns' Svir River front between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, but was repulsed with a loss of 150 fatalities. Smaller Soviet assault units were reported dispersed elsewhere.

North Africa:

Americans Lose Hill On Tunisian Front

The War Department's announcement that United States troops had given up their hill position six miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab, said the withdrawal was made "after inflicting severe casualties on the enemy."

The War Department, bulletin said Medjez-el Bab was the scene of heavy fighting Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The battle occurred in the American-defended central sector of the Tunis-Bizerte zone, flanked by British troops on the north and French forces on the south.

Simultaneous with the War Department's announcement which indicated the Allies made a voluntary retirement presumably to regroup, the German Transocean News agency asserted that Nazi troops had captured "important positions" from American soldiers north of Medjez-el-Bab.

Transocean also declared that German forces had repulsed an American attack in Central Tunisia west of Kairouan, 75 miles below Tunis.

Previously, French troops had been reported fighting in the Kairouan region in a drive toward the Gulf of Gabes coast, seeking to cut communications between Axis forces in Tunisia and Libya.

The War Department also reported that American Flying Fortress bombers and fast fighter planes inflicted heavy blows on Axis troop-carrying and supply trucks in Tunisia, destroying at least 32, and blasted other enemy targets over the quickening battle area.

Torrential rains which have held up any large-scale actions in Tunisia were reported to be easing, but the ground still was slippery and muddy.

To the east in the huge North African battlefront, meanwhile, the British Eighth Army was advancing well beyond Sirte in its chase of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Libyan Army.

The Italian command reported that Axis forces had dispersed Allied armored units in a local action in Tunisia and that eight Allied planes had been shot down in aerial fighting over North Africa. It said a British submarine was sunk in the Mediterranean.

The Germans said their submarines had sunk 15 cargo ships, a destroyer, and a corvette in a two-day running attack on an Allied convoy bound from Britain toward North Africa. Three additional ships of the convoy were reported to have been torpedoed.

Fighting French forces driving up from Lake Chad in Equatorial Africa also are continuing to advance south of Fezzan, some 550 miles below Tripoli in southwestern Libya, the Brazzaville Radio said.

British submarines have sunk at least two more Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean and probably have destroyed two others, the Admiralty announced.

Somaliland Joins Fighting French

Meanwhile, in London Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters announced that French Somaliland in East Africa had aligned itself officially with the Fighting French.

The Croix de Lorraine flag of the Fighting French has been flying at Djibouti since Monday night, General de Gaulle's headquarters said.

The number of French troops there was not disclosed, but a spokesman said the majority previously had gone across the border to join the Allies.

This alignment was considered especially significant now in view of General de Gaulle's reported preparations to see Gen. Henri Giraud and visit Washington with a plan to establish a new government in North Africa to represent all Fighting French territories.

The agreement putting this last French African colony and its port of Djibouti in the Allies' fold was signed by Brigadier General Dupont, Acting Governor of French Somaliland, M. Chancel, a Fighting French representative, and Maj. Gen. Christopher Fowkes, commander of British forces in Ethiopia.

Burma:

British Forces Reach Rathedaung

Rathedaung, approximately 25 miles northwest of Akyab, which advance forces of the British army pushing into Burma have reached, is about seven miles inland from the Bay of Bengal coast and approximately 20 miles south of Alethang-Yow, which British troops were reported to have reached a week ago.

An announcement issued in New Delhi said British patrols had encountered Japanese troops in the vicinity of Rathedaung on the night of Dec. 27, and the enemy had retired after an exchange of fire.

The Paris Radio quoted Bankkok reports that other British troops had reached the Chindwin River Valley in another push through the Chin Hills of Burma to the north. This was not confirmed officially, but the British communiqué Saturday told of repulsing Japanese counterattacks on positions recently taken by the British.

The bulletin also disclosed that the Royal Air Force had attacked the important Japanese airdrome at Magwe Monday in a follow-up to a heavy aerial assault on the same object Sunday. Magwe is about 120 miles east of Akyab.

The first of these attacks was made by a formation of Blenheims, which were reported to have dropped bombs on a runway and among grounded aircraft. Hurricane fighters then shot up the airdrome in a low-level assault.

Hurricanes also were reported to have damaged severely a Japanese river steamer on the Irrawaddy.

Loss of one fighter in these operations was acknowledged.

Meanwhile, a delayed dispatch discloses that Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's American fighters and bombers destroyed three enemy planes, probably marked off two others, and created havoc among Japanese ground forces in a series of sweeps against enemy bases in Burma and western Yunnan Province on Dec. 27.

For the fourth time in eight days, a flight of American bombers escorted by fighters went after the huge Japanese airdrome at Lashio in Burma and added appreciably to the destruction already done.

Another American force delivered two devastating low-level attacks on Japanese troops and a supply concentration at Mengmao on the Burma Road, 30 miles across the Salween River in western Yunnan Province.

All the planes returned safely to their bases.

Buna Battle:

Allies Cut Wedge In Japanese Line

Allied troops deepened their wedge in the Japanese lines in the Buna area of New Guinea despite desperate enemy attempts to smash the Allied trap with a long naval shelling and a futile counterattack, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

Japanese warcraft, probably submarines, sent shells into the Allied lines at Buna Village for five hours Monday, an Allied communiqué reported, in the first naval shelling by the enemy in the New Guinea war. The communqué said the shelling caused no damage.

The bombardment began at midnight. At the same time in the Buna airstrip sector to the right, Japanese troops launched a counterattack, but were beaten back by American and Australian forces, headquarters reported.

Then Allied troops pressed forward and drove a wedge deep into the Japanese defensive line along the narrowing coastal strip.

To the left, in the Sananada and Soputa Track area, some Japanese snipers and a listening post were reported wiped out while Allied troops kept up pressure against strong enemy resistance. Aircraft and artillery joined in hammering at Japanese fortifications.

Heavy B-24 bombers, ranging off to attack at New Britain, scored three direct hits with 500-pound bombs on a large cruiser at Rabaul. The ship burst into flames and probably was destroyed, the communiqué said. Hazy weather prevented accurate observation of harbor.

China:

Japanese Attack In Hupeh Province

Japanese forces in Eastern Hupeh are launching a counter-drive in an attempt to clear out a Chinese concentration in the Tapichan Mountains on the north bank of the Yangtse River between Hankow and Kiukiang, a Chinese communiqué said.

The Chinese reported that large Japanese forces massed near the Hupeh-Anhwei border launched an offensive Dec. 19, twice broke into Hsihui, only to be driven out both times, then brought up reinforcements Dec. 23 and captured the city, advancing to the southeast in the direction of Kwangtsi.

Another Japanese column moving northward from Kiukiang, the communqué said, captured Huangmei and moved in to the northeast and captured Susung, on the Anhwei border, Dec. 24-25.

Further north, a Japanese column was reported moving in the direction of Macheng, key city near the Hupeh-Anhwei-Honan borders.

"Heavy fighting is going on at the moment in all three sectors," the communiqué said.

The Chinese added that they had smashed an attack by 6,000 Japanese infantry and artillery troops in southern Shantung Province.

Sinkings:

Two Vessels Lost Off South America

A seaman was lost when he dived overboard from a medium-sized American merchant vessel after it was torpedoed by two submarines off the South American coast, but the rest of the crew of 44 reached shore safely, it was disclosed Monday with the Navy's announcement of the sinking.

Announcement of the sinking of the American ship and of a Norwegian merchantman, both of which were lost this month off the east coast of South Africa, brought to 574 the Associated Press count of announced Allied and neutral merchant ship losses in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The German Radio broadcast an official announcement that 156,270 tons of merchant shipping, a destroyer, and a corvette had been sunk by U-boats in attacks on convoys.

The period covered by the claim was not specified and the report had no confirmation from Allied sources.

Air-Borne Help for Germans In Russia Temporary Step

Continued from Page 1

who lies sprawling across Southern Russia.

He has attempted vainly to break out at passes over the Caucasus. The giant's neck lies stretched across the northern arm of the sea of Azov which ends at Rostov.

That Russian blade which descends slowly but surely must accomplish one of two things.

It must either cause the Germans to withdraw altogether from east of the Don and return to positions held before the start of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock's July offensive, or Hitler must get some wedge into the guillotine machinery to prevent the blade from ever reaching the block at Rostov.

The railway network of South Russia repays study. Everything will depend upon it. Supply by air can only be palliative.

The Germans have already been blocked by the Russian advance of 250 miles. . . . Another hundred miles will bring the Russians to Rostov.

The Germans have not much time to make up their minds.

Hitler has been late twice already in taking his moral courage in his hands and admitting temporary defeat. Once at Stalingrad and the second time at El Alamein he stayed too long.

Will he be in time now?

I feel that he will not. It is very hard for a dictator to admit defeat. A conjuror is soon hissed off the stage if he cannot go on producing rabbits out of a hat. This time Hitler has done more than fail to produce a rabbit. He has gone a long way toward losing his hat.

Putting Rations Into Force: How Two Countries Did It

Continued from Page 1

scramble to get goods of any kind or description.

Stores and shops finally met the situation by allotting daily quotas for various articles. Then they staggered their opening hours. After these measures went into effect, it was a frequent occurrence for the daily quota to be exhausted within 10 or 15 minutes of opening. The shops then closed for the balance of the day.

There were unpleasant rumors that the waiting period was the result of pressure from one particular department store which had overstocked and wanted the unnatural demand as a means of clearing its shelves of goods which never would have been consumed under rationed buying. There was, in short, general and intense dissatisfaction with the Government's handling of the rationing situation and a strong feeling that if only they had acted without the advance notice results would have been better for all concerned.

The Government's general answer was the same as the explanation given in Washington by Elmer Davis: That you can't avoid the rumors which cause "runs" and at the same time instruct the merchants and the public in the complexities of the rationing system.

Oil: Ships and Planes Moving on Schedule

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A petroleum industry spokesman reported Dec. 26 on War Department authority, that "not one ship or plane or tank has failed to move on schedule for lack of petroleum products" although civilian supplies have been curtailed.

William R. Boyd, Jr., President of the American Petroleum Institute and Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, added in a statement:

"That is the job we set out to do, and so far the industry and the Petroleum Administrator, working together in what has become the most unique and what we think is the most effective industry-government team in Washington, have delivered the goods for the armed forces, where and when, and in the quantities, needed."

Chiangs Present Ties To U.S. Forces in China

By the Associated Press

With the American Air Force in China, Dec. 25 Delayed

A red necktie with the monogram of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and a box of candy went as Christmas presents from the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang to every officer and man of the American Forces serving in China.

Pea Pack Vanishes; Who Knows Where?

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Whatever happened to the new pack of green peas? That question was raised by Lingan A. Warren, President of Safeway Stores, after the Government announced plans for food rationing.

The answer: Either housewives, or speculators, or cannery operators have hoarded it away.

"The pack of peas in the past has been between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000 cases," Mr. Warren said. "This year the Government said it wanted 12,000,000 cases, so the pack was upped to 35,000,000 cases. Yet, the supply of canned peas has disappeared in 60 days. I don't believe that food has been consumed. It is around, either in packed pantries or warehouses of speculators, or still in the canneries."

'Yanks' Lend Yuletide Cheer to London; North African Observance Unofficial

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa.

AT ADVANCED ALLIED AIRFIELD IN FRENCH NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 29—Officially the holiday season is not being celebrated by American and British troops in North Africa. But unofficially it is.

In a prolonged lull in the fighting while much-needed reinforcements and supplies were brought up for renewal of the United Nations' drive toward Bizerte and Tunis, the men's thoughts were full of home as they were bivouacked in advance positions under cover of eucalyptus groves and cork forests, encamped in the sunshine of the plains or the cold and mists of the mountains, working in bomb-shattered frontline towns, in transit over muddy roads, or based in relative comfort in cities to the rear.

In the heat of battle there have been forged links of real comradeship between American and British troops. Americans new to battle conditions have told me how they have admired in particular the tenacity of the seasoned British troops and their coolness under fire. The British have paid tribute to the Americans' drive and eagerness.

Teamwork Among Airmen

Nowhere has international teamwork been more marked than among the airmen who have had such a punishing time attempting to provide air cover over land troops, safeguard lines of communication and hammer Axis rear bases.

Here it has not been merely a question of British-American cooperation. For Royal Air Force pilots include Canadians, South Africans, Rhodesians, Australians and New Zealanders.

Airmen of one squadron here have flown more than 1,000 operational hours since their North African service began. And while doing this the men have had no kit at all beyond what they actually stood up in. Like many land troops, a hot bath worthy of the name is for them only a memory and a hope.

They have just received what is described as "a real Christmas present"—a big pile of mail and packages they had almost given up hope of seeing since nothing of the kind had come through before. There also arrived some much-needed personal supplies, although these can't compensate for the pilots' most treasured possession—their log books. They will never get these books, which contain a chronological record of every service and flight the owner has made since he started training with the RAF and are unduplicatable diplomas apart from the sentimental value which is immense.

Americans Introduce Baseball in Morocco

Recorded by CBS

New York, Dec. 29

In Rabat, French Morocco, a large Franco-American sports event took place today, the Dakar Radio reported. An American military band played for the occasion.

For the first time, people were able to see a baseball game, the radio added.

Lack of Mail

Communications and transport have been the greatest problems of the Allied campaign and one of the severest hardships for the troops has been non-arrival of mail from home, although it is coming through better now. Here the arrival of a gramophone and 24 new discs guaranteed the musical side of the Christmas "party."

Here, as elsewhere among Allied forces, there has been no extra allowance of food rations for the holidays. But with the policy of saving up delicacies from the ordinary issue and the ingenuity of cooks in giving a seasonal touch to varied fare, these rations promised something special.

The soldiers have plenty of money but very little to spend it on. In towns they are expressly forbidden to purchase food, of which there is only enough for local inhabitants, but in the early days of the occupation, shops selling other commodities did an unprecedented business with Americans and Britons.

Foresight in Decorations

The boys had laid in stores of tinsel and colored paper, giving a touch of brightness to tents, barns, and billets over the holiday.

French troops I have met on the front line are living on their own rations with occasional calls on Britons and Americans.

American and British troops are 100 per cent self-supporting and they have been generous with gifts they could spare from rations such as butter, unknown here for the past two years.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—Links in the chain of Anglo-American friendship forged in Britain over the holiday are expected to have their influence on closer collaboration in the postwar era.

Many British people returning to work today voted it was the best Christmas of the war. This wasn't because they could buy good things which were available at this festive season as before the war. They couldn't. It was because the presence of American soldiers in Britain, determined to give British youngsters and grownup friends a good time, brought Yuletide cheer to many hearths.

So many English homes offered hospitality to American soldiers that there were more invitations than the men could accept.

Almost Like Home

Despite wartime rationing, many Americans celebrated the season with something approaching hometown traditional merrymaking.

Sitting down at places at the table left empty by British sons fighting on the African or Burmese war fronts or elsewhere, the doughboys' expression of enthusiasm and spontaneity was enjoyed by grownups and children alike.

In London many British youngsters got their first real Christmas party since 1939 through the generosity of American soldiers. The "Yanks" organized the functions. They handed over candy and cookies they had received from home to help offset the scanty British rations.

In unselfed effort many captured for a few hours the holiday spirit of their American homes where their own families were celebrating.

Red Cross Program

The American Red Cross had a special Yuletide program. It gave parties, dancing entertainments, and assistance to soldier groups staging their own festivities for neighboring children in camps, airfields and outposts throughout the country.

More than 2,000 persons were present when soldier talent and actors from the professional stage and screen topped the bill at on "old-fashioned" party for American troops and guests at Kingsway Hall, London.

British families who had invited soldiers to their homes were special guests. Among the professionals were the film stars, Mr. Leslie Howard, and Mr. Robert Donat.

Talent From America

Entertainers included Lieut. Max Gilstrap from Ardmore, Okla., who showed the troops how to whistle birdcalls, and Private Homer Harris, cowboy songster from Denver, Colorado.

A gesture of good will within the Army ranks was that of Jewish soldiers who volunteered to do extra duty over the holiday so that Christians might be free to celebrate.

Keynote of the American soldier's determination to enjoy a brief respite and then get right back to the work of preparing defeat of the Axis was found in the message of Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, temporary commander in absence of Lieut. Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower. In a message to Allied forces he pledged that American fighting men would never rest until all the peoples of the world are free to worship and observe their festivals in peace and liberty.

Balkan Unrest Reflects Allied Gains in Africa

Continued from Page 1

ing throughout the entire Greek mainland. The situation now is so serious that both Italian and Nazi soldiers are forbidden to wander in the streets of Greek cities after 7:30 p. m. lest they be killed by Greek patriots.

Guerilla warfare is spreading throughout the country and heroic Greek resistance on Mount Olympus is being reinforced by fresh volunteers.

Leaders of the resistance on Mount Olympus are in touch with the secret saboteur organization in the country, and sabotage is greatly on the increase. Recently, telephone lines between the suburb Kiphissia and Athens were cut and as a reprisal the Germans shot several hundred hostages.

Growing enmity exists between the Nazis and the Italian troops. Frequent fights occur in Athens between the Axis partners. Austrian troops stationed in Greece also are fraternizing with the Greeks and many Austrians have made friends with Greek students and visit them in civilian clothes admitting that they are only too glad to shed the hated Nazi uniform.

In German hospitals, Germans are now refusing to be in the same rooms with Austrians.

Meanwhile, underground unrest is growing in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Revolts Forecast

This week, commenting upon the Balkan situation, a well-known Turkish Deputy, Aka Gundus, writing in the paper La Turquie, declared that in his opinion revolt soon would break out both in Bulgaria and Rumania and that these revolts would be even more violent than earlier Balkan fights for freedom.

Indeed, reliable reports from Sofia confirm reports that great unrest prevails in Bulgaria, especially since the Germans have withdrawn most of their troops from that country.

King Boris and the pro-German Philoff Government continue to be increasingly unpopular and a popular uprising to overthrow the present regime is a distinct possibility in the coming new year.

Bulgarians always have been conspirators and secret Communist organizations throughout the country continue to be extremely active despite severe measures taken against them by the Government and the Nazi Gestapo.

In Rumania, there recently has been much talk of the possibility of making a separate peace with the United Nations. The Rumanian people now are weary of the tremendous sacrifices they have been called upon to make on the Russian front. Pro-United Nations groups of politicians led by Dr. Juliu Maniu and the Bratianu brothers already exist in Bucharest and young King Michael himself may yet play an important role in an attempt to save what remains of weary and exhausted Rumania.

Rumanians Desire Peace

Most Rumanians now desire peace at any price for the good reason that they fear Hungarian designs on the rest of Transylvania. It is understood that even Premier Ion Antonescu recently has put out peace feelers in various neutral capitals.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that former Foreign Minister Gregory Gafencu is in Geneva where he can contact United Nations diplomats.

Reports from Hungary indicate that the Axis, worried by the growing striking powers of the United Nations, is making Hungary one of its main supply bases for Italy, Greece, and North Africa.

Recently regions around Lake Balaton have been converted into vast aerodromes where Nazi airplanes are assembled and dispatched to the various fronts.

The Nazis also are continuing to use the upper part of the Danube as one of their main lines of communications, but soon this great river will be frozen.

Thus, while the Russians continue to oppress the Germans along the whole Eastern Front, and United Nations' armies press forward in North Africa, the Balkan situation is becoming increasingly difficult for the Axis to control.

Mrs. Churchill on Air To America Friday

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation announced today that Mrs. Winston Churchill would radiocast to North America on behalf of the Aid-to-Russia Fund at 7:15 p. m., eastern war time, New Year's Day.

Bus for Church Takes Away Excuses in West

BURBANK, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—Gasoline and tire woes are no longer an excuse for not going to church. Churches of 15 denominations will provide free rides by paying the cost of operating busses Sunday mornings.

Non-churchgoers will pay regular fares, which will help meet the churches' bus-operating expense.

How about chiselers who tell the driver they're church-bound but aren't?

Said Leo E. Bewsick, bus line head:

"We'll leave that up to their conscience."

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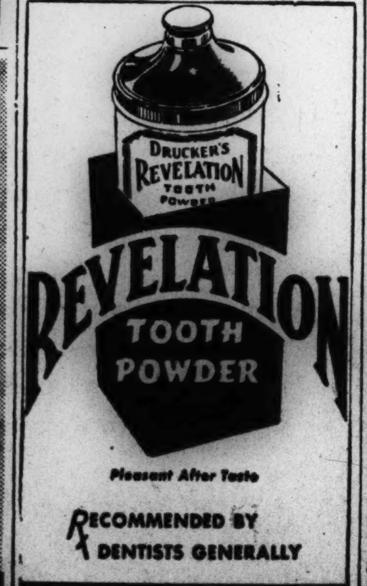

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Japan to Get Stiff Jolt When Chiang's Army Hits

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 29—The Northwest is probably the most important training ground and reservoir of strength of the Chinese Army. A short visit to Sian, capital of Shensi Province, and other places along the western end of the Lunghai Railway gave your correspondent an opportunity of judging the magnitude of the training effort in that area.

One of China's best fed, best equipped and best drilled armies—the pride of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—is undergoing more and ever more training at the hands of China's best officers, many of whom have had American, British, Russian or German education.

Most of these outstanding troops have been in the northwest for years but they are allowed no rest and their training is being improved all the time. Having certain quantities of tanks, artillery and other war equipment at their disposal these troops are employing the most advanced technique of modern warfare.

The sham battles and field exercises which some units performed before the British Parliamentary Mission with plenty of live ammunition were judged by the British officers in the party as most realistic and up to the standards of modern armies anywhere. It was evident that those men were not young recruits but seasoned troops who for a long time have been given exceptionally favorable circumstances for elite training.

The presence of that large army, of which these units are but a small part, is the reason why the Japanese have been stopping for years at the Yellow River bend on the border of Shensi.

Surprise Waits Japanese

The Japanese have not yet met the full force of that Army since fighting in that area has for years been confined to reconnaissance and skirmishes on a small scale and occasional Japanese efforts to test its strength by half hearted attempts at crossing the broad river. But the fame of this old established Chinese Army is such that the Japanese know well what they would have to expect on the other side.

For the time being at least they seem to have abandoned all ambitions of invading the Province of Shensi and their own positions on the river are but weakly held.

This short front sector with its eleborate earth fortifications along the river bank—possibly the only definite line anywhere in China where permanent Chinese and Japanese garrisons are actually facing each other at half a mile or so—provides actual realism to the continual super training of the elite army.

The area around Sian is also one of the major training grounds for cadets and staff officers. The cadets enjoy the use of certain quantities of almost every kind of modern equipment which is otherwise so sadly lacking in China. The vigorous courses through which they have to pass are not of an emergency nature but designed to provide sufficient time and the best possible conditions for the training of high quality junior officers such as China needs.

Make Excellent Impression

The discipline and skill of those thousands of cadets on parade and in realistic field exercises made an excellent impression on experts and laymen alike. Their theoretical education too is on a very high level and we were surprised to notice the very good knowledge of English a number of the cadets who had never been abroad possessed. Other languages such as Japanese, Russian, Mongolian, Tibetan, et cetera are also being taught.

Another educational effort to which the Northwest is devoting much energy is political training. We visited a political academy run on strict military lines in which thousands of men with middle school or college education are undergoing one and two year courses preparing them for careers as political instructors of army units or officials in local Kuomintang and government organizations.

Discipline and loyalty to the principles of the Kuomintang are the main objectives of this training. Social sciences are taught in some detail and even Marxism has a place in the curriculum in order to prove to the students its mistakes and the desirability of nation-wide popularization of anti-Marxist ideas in connection with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Peoples Principles, for Sian is close to the areas in which the Chinese Communists still are and their presence in the vicinity is a factor conditioning the situation in Sian itself and in the entire Northwest.

It must be mentioned, however, that there has been no acute friction with the Communists for some time.

Shensi is also one of the Provinces in which ordinary education has made relatively great progress during the war. About 60 per cent of all children are now visiting schools of one kind or another while only 45 per cent of all children went to school before the outbreak of war in 1937. The Province with its population of 10,000,000 has now 1,300 provincial primary schools, 1,000 Government financed primary schools, 96 junior and 30 higher middle schools, one national university, one medical and agricultural college and one normal school. Two million illiterate adults have been taught reading and writing during the past five years, that is they have been taught 1,000 of the 3,000 or 4,000 Chinese characters in general use.

The Northwest is the main center of the Chinese Industrial Co-Operatives whose main aim is the teaching of simple industrial methods of production to the greatest number of people possible. Paochi, the western terminus of the Lunghai Railway, has from the beginning played an outstanding role in the development of the Industrial Co-Operatives.

Wide Variety of Products

Several Co-Operative stores in the town give an impressive display of the wide variety of simple but useful consumers goods that are now produced in the numerous Co-Operatives in the Northwest from all kinds of clothing and other textiles to leatherware, household goods—like crockery and glassware—from paper, ink and school materials to metal goods and soap.

The Co-Operatives remain faithful to their principle of selling as cheaply as possible and their productive effort has a very noticeable effect on the price level of manufactured goods which is considerably lower in Paochi than in Chungking. The Co-Operatives are also playing a considerable role in the supply of woolen blankets, strong canvas material, cotton cloth and ready made uniforms, as well as other goods to the Army.

Within the all too narrow limits of their financial resources the Co-Operatives are doing their very best not only to develop production in order to help the war effort immediately but also to train as many people as possible. They maintain technical as well as semi-industrial primary schools and they even find time and means to foster the general social progress of the community in which they are active so that their great popularity among the people of the Northwest is not surprising.

The demand from the people for the establishment of new Co-Operatives under promising conditions and for the development of existing resources and the use of semi-skilled labor is far beyond the financial capacity of the Northwestern Headquarters of the Chinese Industrial Co-Operatives.

Even Neptune Fights U-Boat

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The crew of the destroyer Vimy, returned after a long mission abroad, claimed to have been the only ship's company in this war to have gone into action while celebrating the traditional "crossing the line" ceremony.

While Neptune was initiating those who were crossing the equator for the first time, a U-boat alarm was sounded.

"We were all in fancy costume," said an officer of the Vimy. "One rushed to his battle station in the flowing robes of King Neptune. Another was semi-nude with "I Love Susie" crawled across his chest. The third officer, in token of his recent marriage, was somewhat hampered by a great mock ball and chain."

That alarm was false; but the Vimy later got a submarine by ramming it.

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Swedish Children Will Get More Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Swedish children's bread rations will be increased to equal that of adults, says the United States Department of Commerce, disclosing that Sweden expects a surplus of bread grains should the present level of rationing be maintained.

Sweden's 1942 bread grain crop of 880,000 metric tons makes possible full rations for children between four and six years of age who formerly received 25 per cent smaller allotments than adults. Youths between 12 and 18 also will receive an increase.

A regulation enforced in May permitted three eighths of the bread ration to be in the form of bread, flour, or other wheat products. This stipulation has now been modified so that one-half of the ration may be taken out in wheat.

Background of a Famous Family

Associated Press

The Tall-Crowned Bowler Gives a Hint

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is the central point for this view of the family's united back, while he was watching infantry drill in the north of England from a bridge. To his left is his daughter, only recently commissioned a Second Subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service; and to his right, Mrs. Churchill, active in many lines of war work for Britain and its Allies.

Giraud Gains Union Pledge Of De Gaulle

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, paid highest tribute yesterday to Gen. Henri Giraud, the successor of Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa, and declared in a broadcast to his homeland that the time had come for formation of a temporary government to unite all French elements.

He expressed belied that such a union would be realized.

"An enlarged temporary power, regrouping all French forces inside and outside the country and all French territories which are able to fight for liberation, is necessary to national independence and unity until such time as the nation itself may be able to express its sovereign wishes," the Fighting French leader said.

Earlier in the day informed quarters had expressed the opinion that General de Gaulle soon would leave for Washington to discuss with President Roosevelt a blueprint for a new French Government, which may establish its capital at Algiers, repudiate the Vichy armistice and the Vichy dissolution of the French Republic.

It was believed he would then proceed to North Africa to meet General Giraud, these sources said.

Giving high praise to General Giraud, General de Gaulle said that during the worst moments of the war the French Government had cause to regret its inability to make him the Generalissimo.

General de Gaulle said that General Giraud was drawing increasingly large French North African forces into the fighting on the Allied side and that the number of their successes would increase.

"In the territories of French North and West Africa . . . the spirit of Vichy has been profoundly shaken," he said. "It seems that, despite 2½ years of repression harshly applied, the purest patriotic spirit is regaining its rights there.

"The union of the whole Empire in the war is no longer merely desired and desirable, but perhaps soon will be realizable."

General de Gaulle's open indorsement of the new Allied French leader in North Africa was in marked contrast to the Fighting French attitude toward Admiral Darlan, former Vichy defense chief who went over to the Allies early in November.

A Vichy radio announcement heard here said the Pétain-Laval regime had deprived General Giraud of his French citizenship. A statement, purportedly written by Marshal Pétain, was broadcast saying that General Giraud "has no legal authority and can pretend to none" in his job as High Commissioner in French Africa. "I refuse him, as well as all those who place themselves under his orders, the right to speak and act in my name."

General de Gaulle who has fought Vichy and the Axis ever since the collapse of France, organized his French National Committee in June, 1940, and two months later a French military court condemned to execution in absentia the Fighting Frenchman who had been a military adviser in the War Government of Premier Paul Reynaud.

The German radio said also that Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Aviation Secretary and now a member of the North African Imperial Council, had been deprived of his French citizenship by the Laval Government. General Barre, former French Commander in Tunisia, likewise was stripped of his citizenship.

Cabinet Shaken but Mikhailovitch Stays

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Foreign Minister and several other Cabinet members of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile were reported last night to have resigned but an official spokesman declared that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, who heads a large army fighting the Axis in Yugoslavia, "will remain as War Minister regardless of the composition of the new Cabinet."

Dr. Montchilo Nintchitch, the Foreign Minister, and several of his associates were said in diplomatic quarters to have resigned after an all-day Cabinet meeting.

The Yugoslav official spokesman, without mentioning any resignations, said the Cabinet was being reshuffled in an effort to "achieve unity among various groups inside the country and to strengthen the Government." He said a number of portfolios would be combined, reducing the number of ministers.

Other Yugoslav sources which may not be identified by name said Dr. Nintchitch's withdrawal was in no way connected with civil strife within Yugoslavia between the followers of General Mikhailovitch and partisan bands led by Communists.

Waste of Strength

Both of these groups are fighting the Germans, Italians and puppet occupation troops, but are wasting their strength fighting each other.

General Mikhailovitch leads a large guerrilla army of between 30,000 and 100,000 persons sequestered in the Serbian mountains. In event of United Nations' invasion it is believed this force could be expanded swiftly to several hundred thousand.

Ever since the German occupation, General Mikhailovitch has been conducting large-scale warfare, scoring a number of notable successes and clearing many large areas of the enemy. He maintains constant contact with the Yugoslav Government in London. In the past few months there have been reports of frequent fighting between his men and the partisan groups.

Recent rumors have said that he secretly was negotiating with the Germans and Italians—rumors vigorously denied by Yugoslav sources who said there is no evidence whatsoever to substantiate them.

Two principal causes are understood to underlie the present civil strife:

Causes of Trouble

1. The trouble is a hangover from old political cleavages between the Serbs, Montenegrins, Croats and Slovenes which were not mended despite the establishment of an inclusive Yugoslav government. The nucleus of General Mikhailovitch's army is said to be Serbs, and the partisans are understood to be mainly Croats and Slovenes.

2. There is a sizable communist element in Yugoslavia, whereas General Mikhailovitch is reported opposed to Communism. So far he has made no direct statement concerning ideologies but his attitude is described by Yugoslavs here as "a matter of common knowledge."

"Unity always is difficult and particularly so when a country is occupied by an enemy using all possible means to disrupt various elements," one informant said.

Great Britain, the United States and Russia all are watching the Yogoslav situation intently because of the importance of General Mikhailovitch's attacks on German-controlled railroads. The two main trunklines, one entering the country from Budapest and the other from the Rumanian oil fields, are used by the Germans to transport huge quantities of war matériel to Adriatic ports for transshipment to North Africa. The guerrillas have repeatedly disrupted both lines.

Yugoslavia also may be the most suitable avenue for an Allied attack on Germany.

Axis Uses Many Men Against Guerrillas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 29

More than 14 Axis divisions were said to have been operating against the Yugoslav guerrilla forces under Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch in the frozen mountain fastnesses of Bosnia and Herzegovina, according to advices coming from Istanbul.

These divisions, comprised of Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians, were announced to have lost more than 6,000 men and large quantities of ammunition in recent fighting.

Australia Planning Farm Directorate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A director of agriculture is expected to be appointed in Australia to administer a nation-wide plan of agricultural production for wartime and post-war requirements, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

A directorate of agriculture chosen from among the personnel of the Commonwealth Department of Commerce will assist in this work.

15 Minutes to '43

In a few minutes, Jim's relief will come on duty.

That will be Bill Scott, who takes this signal tower from midnight until eight in the morning.

He'll stamp in from the bitter night air, shake the powdery snow off his cap and jacket, and warm his hands gratefully over the little pot-bellied coal stove.

Jim will say, "Shucks, Bill, didn't expect to see you till next year!" And maybe Bill will ask, "What's Number 27 doing on the siding?"

All very work-a-day and matter of fact. There'll be hardly a word from Jim about those tense minutes earlier in the night when the loudspeaker above his desk clamoured with changing orders . . . as he and the dispatcher's office worked against time to weave three troop trains and a special oil train into the busy pattern of freight and passenger traffic already speeding over this section of the line.

Not a hint in either man's voice that one is relinquishing, and the other taking up a responsibility involving the safety of thousands...the food and fuel supplies of millions ...the critical balance between victory and defeat for American forces battling on another continent.

Just two men going about their job . . . while the clock overhead ticks off the final seconds of the departing year.

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Text of Vice-President's Address Calling for World Court

Enlightened Approach Asked Of Peacemakers by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The text of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's address last night follows:

For the people of the United States, the war is entering its grimmest phase. At home, we are beginning at last to learn what war privations mean. Abroad, our boys in ever greater numbers are coming to grips with the enemy. Yet, even while warfare rages on, and we of the United Nations are redoubling our great drive for victory, there is dawning the hope of that day of peace, however distant, when the lights will go on again, all over the world.

Adolf Hitler's desperate bid for a Nazi world order has reached and passed its highest point, and is on its way to its ultimate downfall. The equally sinister threat of world domination by the Japanese is doomed eventually to fail. When the Hitler regime finally collapses and the Japanese war lords are smashed, an entirely new phase of world history will be ushered in.

The task of our generation—the generation which President Roosevelt once said has a "rendezvous with destiny"—is so to organize human affairs that no Adolf Hitler, no power-hungry warmongers, whatever their nationality, can ever again plunge the whole world into war and bloodshed.

The situation in the world today is parallel in some ways to that in the United States just before the adoption of the Constitution, when it was realized that the Articles of Confederation had failed and that some stronger union was needed.

World Grows Smaller

Today, measured by travel time, the whole world is actually smaller than was our little country then. When George Washington was inaugurated, it took seven days to go by horse-drawn vehicle from Mt. Vernon to New York. Now Army bombers are flown from the United States to China and India in less than three days.

It is in this sudden-shrunken world that the United Nations, like our 13 American States in 1787, soon will be faced with a fundamental choice.

We know now that the League of Nations, like our own union under the Articles of Confederation, was not strong enough. The League never had American support, and at critical moments it lacked the support of some of its own members. The League finally disintegrated under the successive blows of world-wide economic depression and a second world war.

Soon the nations of the world will have to face this question: Shall the world's affairs be so organized as to prevent a repetition of these twin disasters—the bitter woe of depression and the holocaust of war?

It is especially appropriate to discuss this subject on this particular date, because it is the birthday of Woodrow Wilson, who gave up his health and eventually his life in the first attempt, a generation ago, to preserve the world's peace through united world action. At that time, there were many who said that Wilson had failed. Now we know that it was the world that failed, and the suffering and war of the last two years is the penalty it is paying for its failure.

Wilson's Foresight

When we think of Woodrow Wilson, we know him not only for his effort to build a permanent peace but for the progressive leadership he gave our country in the years before that first World War. The "new freedom" for which Woodrow Wilson fought was the forerunner of the Roosevelt "New Deal" of 1933 and of the world-wide new democracy which is the goal of the United Nations in the present struggle.

Wilson, like Jefferson and Lincoln before him, was interested first and always in the welfare of the common man. And so the ideals of Wilson and the fight he made for them are an inspiration to us today as we take up the torch he laid down.

Resolved as we are to fight on to final victory in this world-wide people's war, we are justified in looking ahead to the peace that will inevitably come. Indeed, it would be the height of folly not to prepare for peace, just as in the years prior to Dec. 7, 1941, it would have been the height of folly not to prepare for war.

As territory previously overrun by the Germans and the Japs is reoccupied by the forces of the United Nations, measures of relief and rehabilitation will have to be undertaken. Later, out of the experience of these temporary measures of relief there will emerge the possibilities of more permanent recontruction.

We cannot now blueprint all the details, but we can begin now to think about some of the guiding principles of this world-wide new democracy we of the United Nations hope to build.

Two of these principles must be liberty and unity, or in other words, home rule and centralized authority, which for more than 150 years have been foundation stones of our American democracy and our American union.

U. S. Not Ready

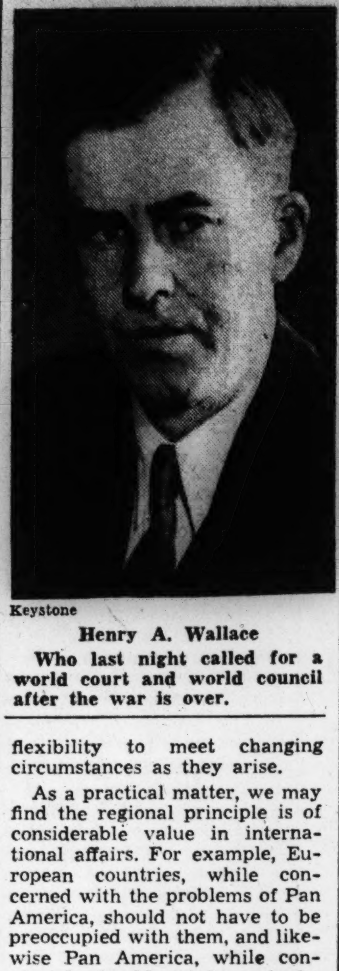
When Woodrow Wilson proposed the League of Nations, it became apparent that these same principles of liberty and unity—of home rule and centralized authority—needed to be applied among the nations if a repetition of the first world war was to be prevented. Unfortunately the people of the United States were not ready. They believed in the doctrine of liberty in international affairs, but they were not willing to give up certain of their international rights and to shoulder certain international duties, even though other nations were ready to take such steps.

They were in the position of a strong well-armed pioneer citizen who thought he could defend himself against robbers without going to the expense and bother of joining with his neighbors in setting up a police force to uphold civil law. They stood for decency in international affairs, but in the world of practical international politics the net effect of their action or lack of action was anarchy and the loss of millions of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars in a second world war.

The sturdy pioneer citizen, proud of his own strength and independence, needed to be robbed and beaten only once by bandits to be ready to co-operate with his law-abiding neighbors. I believe the United States also has learned her lesson and that she is willing to assume a responsibility proportionate to her strength. England, Russia, China and most of the other United Nations are perhaps even more eager than the United States to go beyond the charter which they have signed as a declaration of principles. The United Nations, like the United States 155 years ago, are groping for a formula which will give the greatest possible liberty without producing anarchy and at the same time will not give so many rights to each member nation as to jeopardize the security of all.

Court and Council

Obviously the United Nations must first have machinery which can disarm and keep disarmed those parts of the world which would break the peace. Also there must be machinery for preventing economic warfare and enhancing economic peace between nations. Probably there will have to be an international court to make decisions in cases of dispute. And an international court presupposes some kind of World Council, so that whatever world system evolves will have enough flexibility to meet changing circumstances as they arise.



Keystone

Henry A. Wallace

Who last night called for a world court and world council after the war is over.

As a practical matter, we may find the regional principle is of considerable value in international affairs. For example, European countries, while concerned with the problems of Pan America, should not have to be preoccupied with them, and likewise Pan America, while concerned, should not have to be preoccupied with the problems of Europe. Purely regional problems ought to be left in regional hands. This would leave to any federated world organization problems involving broad principles and those practical matters which affect countries of different regions or which affect the whole world.

The aim would be to preserve the liberty, equality, security and unity of the United Nations—liberty in a political sense, equality of opportunity in international trade, security against war and business depression due to international causes, and unity of purpose in promoting the general welfare of the world.

In other words, the aim would be the maximum of home rule that can be maintained along with the minimum of centralized authority that must come into existence to give the necessary protection.

We in the United States must remember this: If we are to expect guarantees against military or economic aggression from other nations, we must be willing to give guarantees that we will not be guilty of such aggression ourselves. We must recognize, for example, that it is perfectly justifiable for a debtor, pioneer nation to build up its infant industries behind a protective tariff, but a creditor nation can be justified in such policies only from the standpoint of making itself secure in case of war.

Education Task

A special problem that will face the United Nations immediately upon the attainment of victory over either Germany or Japan will be what to do with the defeated nation. Revenge for the sake of revenge would be a sign of barbarism—but this time we must make absolutely sure that the guilty leaders are punished, that the defeated nation realizes its defeat and is not permitted to rearm. The United Nations must back up military disarmament with psychological disarmament—supervision, or at least inspection, of the school systems of Germany and Japan, to undo so far as possible the diabolical work of Hitler and the Japanese war lords in poisoning the minds of the young.

Without doubt, in the building of a new and enduring peace, economic reconstruction will play an all-important role. Unless there is careful planning in advance the return of peace can in a few years bring a shock even worse than the shock of war.

The magnitude of the problem here in the United States, for example, is indicated by the probability that in the peak year of the war we shall be spending something like $90,000,000,000 of public funds in the war effort, whereas two years later we may be spending less than $20,000,000,000 for military purposes.

In the peak year of the war effort it is probable that we shall have around 10,000,000 men in the armed services and 20,000,000 additional men and women producing war goods for the armed services. It would seem that within the first two years after the peace at least 15,000,000 of these 30,000,000 men and women will be seeking for jobs different from those which they had when peace came.

Our expenditures have been going at a rate fully seven times as great as in World War I and the conversion of our industry to wartime uses has been far more complete. Thousands of thoughtful businessmen and economists, remembering what happened after the last war, being familiar with the fantastic figures of this war, and knowing the severity of the shock to come, have been greatly disturbed. Some have concerned themselves with plans to get over the first year. Others have given thought to the more distant future.

Planning Needed

It should be obvious to practically everyone that, without well-planned and vigorous action, a series of economic storms will follow this war. These will take the form of inflation and temporary scarcities, followed by surpluses, crashing prices, unemployment, bankruptcy, and in some cases of violent revolution. If there is lack of well-planned and vigorous action, it is quite conceivable that the human misery in certain countries after the war may be even greater than during the war.

It is true that in the long run any nation, like any individual, must follow the principle of self-help, must look to its own efforts to raise its own living standards. But it is also true that stronger nations, like our own, can provide guidance, technical advice, and in some cases capital investment to help those nations which are just starting on the path of industrialization. Our experience with the Philippines is a case in point.

The suggestions I have made with a view of promoting development and encouraging higher standards of living are necessarily fragmentary at this time. But in some quarters, either knowingly or unknowingly, they have been grossly distorted and misrepresented.

During the recent political campaign, one member of Congress seeking re-election made the flat statement that I was in favor of having American farmers give away a quart of milk a day to every inhabitant of the world. In other quarters these suggestions have been referred to by such terms as "Utopian," "soggy sentimentality," and the "dispensing of milk and honey." But is it "Utopian" to foresee that South America, Asia and Africa will in the future experience a development of industry and agriculture comparable to what has been experienced in the past in Europe and North America? Is it "soggy sentimentality" to hold out hope to those millions in Europe and Asia fighting for the cause of human freedom—our freedom? Is it the "dispensing of milk and honey" to picture to their minds the possible blessings of a higher standard of living when the war is over and their own productivity has increased?

Address by Wallace Radiocast Overseas

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 29

The radio address of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, in which he proposed a world council to preserve peace after the war and otherwise discussed postwar possibilities, was beamed overseas to reach listeners in United Nations, enemy countries and neutrals in both hemispheres.

Expensive 'Realists'

Among the self-styled "realists" who are trying to scare the American people by spreading worry about "misguided idealists" giving away U. S. products are some whose policies caused us to give away billions of dollars of stuff in the decade of the 20s. Their high tariff prevented exchange of our surplus for goods. And so we exchanged our surplus for bonds of very doubtful value.

Our surplus will be far greater than ever within a few years after this war comes to an end. We can be decently human and really hard-headed if we exchange our postwar surplus for goods, for peace, and for improving the standard of living of so-called backward peoples. We can get more for our surplus production in this way than by high-tariff, penny-pinching, isolationist policies which hide under the cloak of 100 per cent Americanism.

Self-interest alone should be sufficient to make the United States deeply concerned with the contentment and well-being of the other peoples of the world. For, as President Roosevelt has pointed out, such contentment will be an important contribution to world peace and it is only when other peoples are prosperous and economically productive that we can find export markets among them for the products of our factories and our farms.

A world family of nations cannot be really healthy unless the various nations in that family are getting along well in their own internal affairs. The first concern of each nation must be the well-being of its own people. That is as true of the United States as of any other nation.

During the war, we have full employment here in the United States, and the problem is not to find jobs for the workers but to find workers for the jobs. After the war, it will be vital to make sure that another period of unemployment does not come on. With this end in view, the suggestion has been made that Congress should formally recognize the maintenance of full employment as a declared national policy, just as it now recognizes as national policies the right of farmers to parity of income with other groups and the right of workers to unemployment insurance and old-age annuities.

Employment Vital

Full employment is vital not only to city prosperity but to farm prosperity as well. Nothing contributes more to stable farm prosperity than the maintenance of full employment in the cities, and the assurance that purchasing power for both farm and factory products will always be adequate.

Maintenance of full employment and the highest possible level of national income should be the joint responsibility of private business and of government. It is reassuring to know that business groups in contact with government agencies already are assembling facts, ideas, and plans that will speed up the shift from a government-financed war program to a privately-financed program of peacetime activity.

This shift must be made as secure against mischance as if it were a wartime campaign against the enemy. We cannot afford either a speculative boom or its inevitable bust. In the war we use tanks, planes, guns and ships in great volume and of most effective design. Their equivalents in the defense against postwar economic chaos will be less spectacular, but equally essential. We must keep prices in control. We must have continuity in the flow of incomes to consumers and from consumers to the industries of city and farm. We must have a national system of job placement. We must have definite plans for the conversion of key industries to peacetime work.

When the war is over, the more quickly private enterprise gets back into peacetime production and sells its goods to peacetime markets here and abroad, the more quickly will the level of government wartime expenditures be reduced. No country needs deficit spending when private enterprise, either through its own efforts or in co-operation with government, is able to maintain full employment. Let us hope that the best thought of both business and government can be discussed on this problem which lies at the heart of our American democracy and our American way of life.

The war has brought forth a new type of industrialist who gives much promise for the future. The type of business leader I have in mind has caught a new vision of opportunities in national and international projects. He is willing to co-operate with the people's government in carrying out socially desirable programs. He conducts these programs on the basis of private enterprise, and for private profit, while putting into effect the people's standards as to wages and working conditions. We shall need the best efforts of such men as we tackle the economic problem of peace.

Demand for Work

This problem is well recognized by the man on the street, who sums it up in a nutshell like this: If everybody can be given a job in war work now, why can't everybody have a job in peacetime production later on? He will demand an answer, and the returning soldier and sailor will demand an answer—and this will be the test of statesmanship on the home front, just as ability to co-operate with other nations for peace and improved living standards will be the test of statesmanship of the international front.

How thrilling it will be when the world can move ahead into a new day of peaceful work, developing its resources and translating them as never before into goods that can be consumed and enjoyed!

But this new day will not come to pass unless the people of the United Nations give whole-hearted support to an effective program of action. The war will have been fought in vain if we in the United States, for example, are plunged into bitter arguments over our part in the peace, or over such fictitious questions as government versus business. Such bitterness would only confuse us and cloud our path. How much more sensible it would be if our people could be supplied with the facts and then, through orderly discussion, could arrive at a common understanding of what needs to be done.

I have heard the fear expressed that after the war the spirit of self-sacrifice which now animates so many of our people will disappear, that cold and blind selfishness will supplant the spirit which makes our young men willing to go thousands of miles from home to fight—and die, if need be—for freedom. Those who have this fear think that a return of blind selfishness will keep the nations of the world from joining to prevent a repetition of this disaster.

Objective Approach

We should aproach the whole question, not emotionally from the standpoint of either sacrifice or selfishness, but objectively from the standpoint of finding the common meeting ground on which the people of the world can stand. This meeting ground, after all, should not be hard to find—it is the security of the plain folks against depression and against war. To unite against these two evils is not really a sacrifice at all, but only a commonsense facing of the facts of the world in which we live.

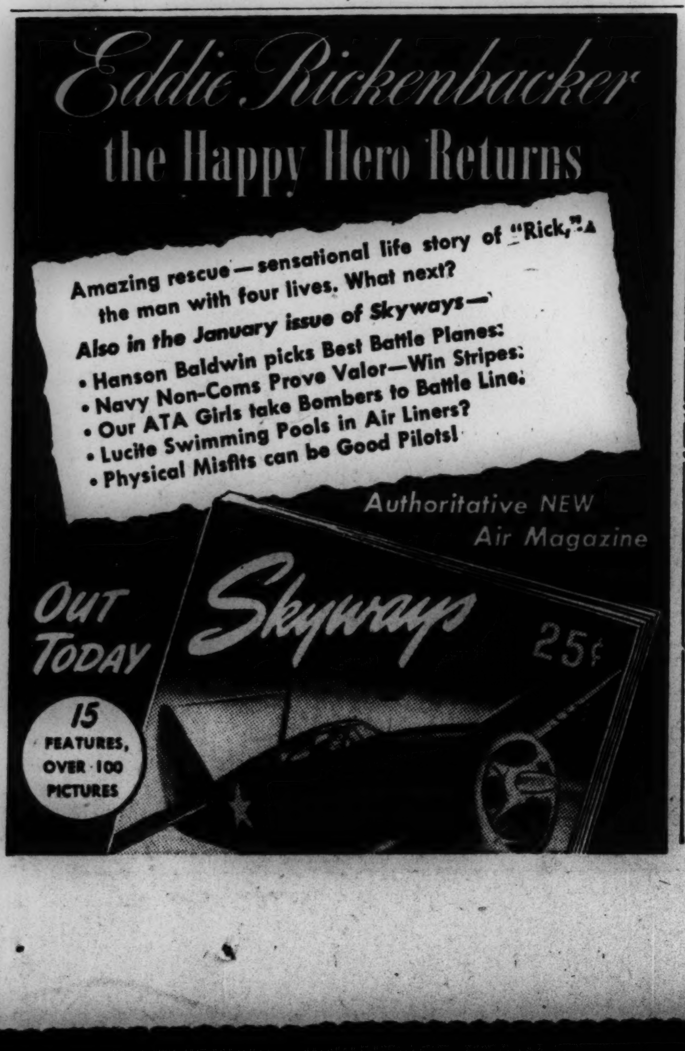
Now at last the nations of the world have a second chance to erect a lasting structure of peace—a structure such as that which Woodrow Wilson sought to build but which crumbled away because the world was not yet ready. Wilson himself foresaw that it was certain to be rebuilt some day. This is related by Josephus Daniels in his book "The Life of Woodrow Wilson," as follows:

"Wilson never knew defeat, for defeat never comes to any man until he admits it. Not long before the close of his life Woodrow Wilson said to a friend: 'Do not trouble about the things we have fought for. They are sure to prevail. They are only delayed.' With the quaintness which gave charm to his sayings he added: 'And I will make this concession to Providence—it may come in a better way than we propose.'"

And now we of this generation, trusting in Providence to guide our steps, go forward to meet the challenge of our day. For the challenge we face is the challenge of the new democracy. In the new democracy, there will be a place for everyone—the worker, the farmer, the businessman, the housewife, the doctor, the salesman, the teacher, the student, the store clerk, the taxi driver, the preacher, the engineer—all the millions who make up our modern world.

This new democracy will give us freedom such as we have never known, but only if as individuals we perform our duties with willing hearts. It will be an adventure in sharing—sharing of duties and responsibilities, and sharing of the joy that can come from the give-and-take of human contacts and fruitful daily living.

Out of it, if we all do our part, there will be new opportunity and new security for the common man—that blend of liberty and unity which is the bright goal of millions who are bravely offering up their lives on the battlefronts of the world.



Eddie Rickenbacker

the Happy Hero Returns

Amazing rescue—sensational life story of "Rick,"—the man with four lives. What next?

Also in the January issue of Skyways—

- Hanson Baldwin picks Best Battle Planes:
- Navy Non-Coms Prove Valor—Win Stripes:
- Our ATA Girls take Bombers to Battle Line:
- Lucite Swimming Pools in Air Liners?
- Physical Misfits can be Good Pilots!

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British Press Hails Wallace Generally for Postwar Plan

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace's proposal for a world peace and welfare council after the war drew generally favorable comment from the British press today, although the Laborite Daily Herald professed to see "the calculating viewpoint of big business" in his address last night in Washington.

Declaring that such a view "is too much in evidence for our liking," the paper said that Mr. Wallace "stresses the fact that 'export markets' will be opened by improving the living standards of backward races."

"It may well be," the Daily Herald added, "that Mr. Wallace in these comments was merely acting up to his reputation as a shrewd politician. . . . Whether that be so or not, the Daily Herald does not agree that the security of new markets for exploitation should be a prime consideration in planning the postwar settlement. Nothing could be more fatal to the peace than to encourage dividend-seekers to believe they will find it highly lucrative to support planning of world prosperity."

Less critical was the Daily Sketch, which declared:

"There is no suggestion of isolationism in Mr. Wallace's confession of faith. There is no thought of Chauvinistic high tariff policies."

The Sketch called Mr. Wallace the "champion of 'the century of the common man,' as against those of his fellow countrymen who hail the future as 'the American century.'"

"It would indeed be premature," the Daily Telegraph declared editorially, "to assume that all sections of the American people, even since Pearl Harbor, are yet as acutely impressed by the logic of events as ourselves. Nevertheless, they have moved far, and last night's broadcast by Mr. Henry Wallace . . . was a good example of the efforts being made by leading American statesmen to educate their public in the responsibilities which the nation must shoulder in the postwar world."

"One of Woodrow Wilson's mistakes after the last war was to lay undue emphasis on sentimental internationalism in his endeavors to persuade his countrymen to accept their share in the management of world affairs.

"That mistake is not being repeated this time. The appeal most likely to influence the American people is one founded on practical and prudential considerations."

Punishment for Hoarders

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 29

Food hoarders can be prosecuted under either one of two Federal statutes, Office of Price Administration officials said.

One, covering false representation, could be invoked because an individual registering for the new ration book must state the amount of rationed products he has on hand. That statement becomes a part of Government records, and any falsification could be prosecuted as a felony, punishable by a maximum $10,000 fine or ten years in prison, or both.

The second statute, a part of the Second War Powers Act, describes as a misdemeanor any violation of rationing regulations. The maximum penalty upon conviction is a $10,000 fine or one year in prison or both.

Firm Methods Guarantee British Rationing Success

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—The British, reading of the United States facing serious hoarding problems as American food rationing is extended, are looking back on their own experiences for comparison.

They find that on the whole Britain has avoided hoarding mainly because the authorities here have tackled the problem firmly and with imagination. Also because the circumstances in Britain have made the matter easier than in the United States.

In the most important rationing steps, the British practice has been not to make the announcement in advance but to greet one some morning—it usually has been Sunday because the shops are shut—with the accomplished fact that rationing of certain articles is already in force.

Failing this method it has been announced, as in the case of canned foods, that a rationing scheme will come into force at a future date, but that in the meantime supplies in the shops will be frozen. This was easier and more tolerable in Britain because the British were in a more advanced state of total war rationing and also because British housewives do not rely on the can opener as much as Americans.

U. S. Ration

For instance, it is reported here Americans are expected to have 33 pounds a person of canned and dried fruit and vegetables during 1943.

In contrast, Britain's canned-fruit ration for the whole of the past year has been only one tin, or about one pound a person.

In other words, Britain's standard is very different in the canned-goods category.

It is wondered here why the United States authorities announced the rationing of canned goods in advance. It is recognized that the secret may have been leaking out. Experience here is that rationing secrets on the whole have been well kept. In the case of soap, for instance, preparations were made with the code word nutmeg in place of soap.

Some people undoubtedly got the tip and bought extra soap, but it was on a small scale.

Similarly, during the first few months of the war, people bought in stocks of sugar in anticipation of rationing. But all along there have been powerful deterrents to large-scale hoarding.

Appeals Backed by Laws

First there have been Governmental appeals, but far more important, these appeals have been backed by wartime emergency laws imposing large fines and imprisonment for contraventions. These have been tightened and today the police can inspect any private household or catering establishment for stocks of food in excess of a month's supply.

While the Government gives no figures for different categories of food prosecutions, the fact is widely known that some 3,000 cases are heard monthly, of which nearly 90 per cent are successful, resulting in fines and sometimes imprisonment.

A second reason restricting food hoarding in Britain has been the admirable co-operation of shopkeepers. As different stocks became scarce, shops imposed their own unofficial rationing prior to official schemes.

Under a system of universal registration of customers, shops could control their sales. Mostly one could not buy food at any other than one's regular shop. Of course, there were exceptions. Some customers got privileges, just as the black market never has been eliminated. But on the whole, there has been no landslide attempt at food buying, largely because the British have had confidence in their food chiefs and rations have proved reasonably adequate and have been evenly distributed.

Careful attention to the poorer sections of the community have been specially helpful in preventing an exaggerated importance from being attached to the very small minority who contravene the food laws.

New Fuel Rules

The British have just been told of new drastic control of household fuel. The ordinary householder in Southern England will be allowed only 15 hundredweight of coal for the next three months, together with a half ton a month of anthracite or small coke. Bue even these quantities may not be bought if the householder has more than a half ton in stock. Those with space and ready cash have had an opportunity to get in reasonable stocks of fuel already.

One sees the strange sight of the courtyard of a fashionable block of Westminster flats and balconies of country houses piled all around with coke. Suburban villas have sold their cars and stocked their garages with anthracite. The Houses of Parliament have waived aesthetic considerations and dumped coal and coke in every available corner of their historic precincts.

But if the well-to-do were favored before, it is announced now that the small man will have first consideration in future deliveries. Also, however rich one is and however much fuel one may have in stock, there is the new regulation which prohibits any household from using more fuel than it did in the corresponding quarter a year ago except in exceptional circumstances.

So the authorities have won whichever way one may turn. There is a good deal of moderate hardship. But on the whole, rationing and regulations are accepted because they achieve fair distribution of the limited supply of everyday necessities.

Study Abroad by Americans Out Until War Is Won

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The State Department announced today the suspension, for the duration of the war, of travel grants and other subsidies for United States students abroad.

At the same time the Department made clear that the award of fellowships and travel and maintenance grants to citizens of other American countries for study in the United States will be continued, and that Congress will be asked to appropriate funds for this purpose.

In notifying the various Governments of this decision, Secretary of State Hull pointed out that until victory is won, all of this country's energies in human, material and spiritual resources must be directed solely toward the winning of the war.

In other words, citizens of the United States who otherwise might be eligible for appointment as exchange students or student travel grant recipients will be getting their foreign experience as part of the armed forces, or will be engaged in the manufacture of war materials or in other war activities at home.

Fellowships and student travel or maintenance grants already awarded to citizens of the United States will be honored, but no further grants will be made until after the war.

$20,000,000 Bonds Sold at the Movies

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry said here the special promotional effort of 16,000 United States theaters resulted in sales of more than $20,000,000 of war bonds and stamps between Dec. 7 and 13.

The industry's special sale was in commemoration of Pearl Harbor. Without organized effort movie houses sold $12,000,000 of bonds and stamps in October. October represented a $1,000,000,000 monthly drive and was the biggest month of the bond-selling year, with the exception of September.

Nazis Assail Plan

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Dec. 29 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace's statement of postwar policy was described by the German radio today as a "malicious new edition of President Wilson's ideas" and as a sign of America's plans to seize power in all spheres of international life."

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Martial Law in Hawaii Due For Partial Civil Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—American citizens in the Hawaiian Islands are going to get back some tidbits of civilian rule after over a year of complete martial law—probably the most complete that a large body of Americans have ever lived under in the history of the country.

A compromise formula which will provide this military concession was hammered out in conference yesterday among representatives of War, Navy, Justice and Interior Departments after Ingram M. Steinback, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, had made a special trip to Washington to plead for some moderation of the rigors of complete martial law.

Complete "military security" will be involved in the compromise on the insistence of Lieut. General Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the Army and "Military Governor" since Dec. 7 of last year.

Possibility of Attack

In other words it remains to be seen how many crumbs of self-government will be allowed to fall from the table of the military who, despite protestations to the contrary, have been loath to surrender any substantial part of their control while war is still going on.

They have their reasons, including the fact that a Japanese attack on the Islands is still a plausible military possibility, and the correlative fact that Hawaii contains within itself a highly explosive population condition which the military authorities feel can be controlled only by absolute military power.

However, these reasons have not in recent months seemed adequate to the regular white residents of the Islands who have suffered both extensive interference with their personal lives and also inroads on their economic life which have sometimes seemed to them arbitrary and unnecessary.

The situation is complicated by the condition involving the large bloc of 150,000 persons of Japanese origin and about 60,000 of Philippine origin. Many of the Filipinos were brought in from the back jungles of their native islands during the period just previous to the war and are still familiar with the quick use of knives as a means of expression of strong personal feelings. The authorities have been concerned about the risk of serious trouble from Filipino attacks on the Japanese element.

For these reasons no one seriously questions the desirability of firm military control in general matters. However, the particular military control which developed during the past year did seem unnecessarily embracing of all civilian functions.

This was partly the result of Pearl Harbor itself. Public opinion was so critical of the failure of the prewar military command to take adequate steps for the anticipation of an attack that the successors to Admiral Kimmel and General Short showed what is now considered somewhat excessive zeal in closing the barn door after the horse had been stolen.

The 'Big Five' Issue

Another contributory factor was what is described in Washington as the "abdication" of civil authority at the outbreak of war by the incumbent Governor, Joseph B. Poindexter, whose health was said to be inadequate at the time for a vigorous war role. The military took immediate and complete control and selected as its leading civilian agent, Walter F. Dillingham, a representative of the leading economic oligarchy of the islands known in public parlance as "the big five."

Those elements of the civilian population which feel a conflict of interest with the "the big five" resented this selection of one of that group to the only responsible role left for a civilian. It meant in the eyes of the civilian opposition that only the big plantation and shipping interests had direct access to the military authorities.

Resulting conditions were not altogether satisfactory to anyone except possibly the military authorities. The military took over control of every phase of civil life from blackout and curfew control down actually to garbage collection. There were a total of 163 edicts, only one of which was even referred for an opinion to the Civil Governor.

Civil Courts Suspended

Civil courts were obliterated and every crime and misdemeanor was tried before a military court down to the most petty breach of rules. The crowning absurdity cited by irate citizens was a fine of $50 imposed on one man for the crime of kicking his own car in a pet over an unco-operative engine.

The mass of the inhabitants were rigidly hemmed in by a 10 o'clock curfew, but those belonging to the more or less privileged upper class are reportedly able to evade this with relative ease. But the same upper class had grievances of its own, primarily that an arbitrary handling of the food situation was destroying unnecessarily the normal agricultural business of the Islands which consisted of shipping pineapples and sugar back to the mainland.

Altogether the situation had become extremely controversial by the time the newly elected Delegate from the Territory, Joseph R. Farrington, arrived recently in Washington and laid the groundwork for the subsequent arrival of Governor Steinback. They enlisted the strong support of the Department of Justice which felt that the bill of rights had been much too extensively abridged, even for war conditions, and became the champion of a restoration of at least some civil liberties and at least a token of civil home rule.

Record Output For Vancouver Area Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—This West Coast Province attained a new peak in value of industrial production in 1942. Provincial Government estimates place the figure at $285,000,000, or about $4,000,000 better than the previous all-time high, established in 1941.

Fisheries are probably the only primary industry to report a decline. Production is valued at about $30,500,000 for the year, approximately $1,000,000 below last year.

When all returns are tallied, it may be found that the Government's estimate of $120,000,000 for the forest industries was optimistic, because production has been down sharply because of manpower shortage, but there have been compensating factors in the higher returns for pulp and better prices for the lumber and plywood that was produced.

Farms are expected to show a total revenue for the year just passed amounting to $60,000,000, or about $5,000,000 better than in 1941. This is the biggest advance scored by any of the four basic industries of the Province and is due chiefly to higher prices. The marketing of apples has been particularly satisfactory during the past few months and prices have been better, but it is thought doubtful whether in view of increasing costs of production the farmers will be much better off as a result.

The total for the mining industry is put down as $75,000,000—the same as in the previous year. A decline in gold output will be shown, but increasing production of mercury and base metals acted as a balance. The coming year is expected to show further slump in gold output, but a steady rise in copper, tungsten, mercury and other metals required by war industry.

Relief of the labor situation this winter should accomplish some improvement in coal and copper production, seriously affected during the closing months of 1942.

Ways to Foil Führer

DID YOU
NO ALIBI, SOLDIER
For what you forget to do Hitler
For what you do Uncle Sam

Harris & Ewing

Machinery Must Be Kept Fit

U. S. Army men operating modernized equipment are constantly reminded of the vital necessity of keeping it in the best possible condition. Here Corporal Sheldon Hutchins of Armored Force Headquarters, Ft. Knox, Ky., reads the word of caution addressed to soldier drivers at the post.

More Plants Omit Religion And Race in Job Applications

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Three more war industries in the New York area, each holding Government contracts, have agreed to delete references to race and religion from their application blanks, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice made known today.

The three firms are executing contracts for both the Navy Department and the War Department. At the request of the Committee, the Navy and War Departments issued directions to the companies to modify their application forms in keeping with the national policy of fair employment as stated in Executive Order 8802.

The Pollak Manufacturing Company, 541 Devon Street, Arlington, N. J., dropped the reference to race on its application forms; it had no reference to religion.

The Tung-Sol Radio Tubes Division, 95 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J., agreed to drop its question on religion; it had no reference to race on its forms.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J., deleted references to both race and religion.

In carrying out its duties to correct grievances growing out of discrimination against war workers because of their race, creed, color, national origin, or alienage the Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sought to eliminate references to race and religion on application forms as one step in overcoming arbitrary rejection of workers of certain racial and religious affiliations solely because of their race and creed.

British Find Living Costs Are Doubled

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The British Government announced last week that the cost of living was exactly twice what it was in July, 1914, the month the first World War began.

By comparison, in the United States the cost of living as measured by the National Industrial Conference Board index is up only about 64 per cent from the same month of 1914.

In Britain, the food index jumped a point during November, chiefly because the price of butter was boosted two cents a pound. That put food costs 64 per cent above the July, 1914 average.

The average level of clothing prices during November, however, declined enough to offset the price of food and hold the general index to only a slight increase over the Nov. 1 figure.

There were other changes in the food line in prospect, and Britons face toastless breakfasts in restaurants. A survey is under way to find out how much fuel could be saved if toast were stricken from menus.

Sausages soon may be skinless, the Ministry of Food said in another announcement. The Government, incidentally, has decided to make tank and airplane parts in the 200 soft drink factories it is taking over.

Tire Allotments Up for January

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has increased the quota of truck tire-recapping services and passenger car tire allotments for January.

The January allotment of 368,200 recapping services compares with the December allotment of 149,250.

Passenger car tire allotments for January follow: Grade one, 161,000, compared with 126,097 for December; grade two, 230,000, compared with 368,000; grade three, 690,000, compared with 92,000.

Passenger car tire recapping quota for January is 800,000, compared with 887,745 for December, and the passenger car tire quota 709,336, compared with 357,372.

The truck tire quota for January is 345,307, and the allotment for farm tractors and implements is 21,000. The December quota for these two classifications was lumped at 340,229.

Touhy Gang Is Smashed By Arrests in F. B. I. Drive

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—The "Terrible Touhy" gang, described by J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as "the most vicious and most dangerous the country has ever had," was smashed by the F. B. I. last night and early today, two members by killing and five by capture.

Announcement of the roundup, in which not a single F. B. I. man was injured despite a gun battle with the two felons who were killed, was made by Mr. Hoover at the offices of the F. B. I. He said he had been in Chicago, where the gang was rounded up, since Dec. 27 and the seizure represented weeks of careful planning and timing.

The gang had been hunted since Oct. 9, when Roger Touhy, leader of the gang that ruled Chicago's Northwest gang circles during the prohibition era, and six others fought and clubbed their way out of Stateville Penitentiary near Joliet.

Touhy and his first lieutenant, Basil Hugh (the Owl) Banghart, a desperate criminal who boasted "no jail can hold me," surrendered to F. B. I. agents this morning without a shot being fired in a raid lead personally by Mr. Hoover. With them was Edward Darlak, serving 199 years' imprisonment for the murder of a policeman.

Two Shot

Last night two other members of the gang, Eugene Lanthorn, better known by his alias of James O'Connor, and St. Clair McInerney, were shot down when they attempted to escape from a hiding place surrounded by F. B. I. agents. Previously Mathew Nelson, whose correct name is Martilick Nelson, alias Harold Seeger, was picked up in Minneapolis Dec. 16, and William Stewart had been captured secretly here by the F. B. I. Dec. 19.

The FBI had erected floodlights about the building housing Touhy, Banghart, and Darlak to guard against any slipaway in the early-morning darkness. Agents manned the roof of the building and others, heavily armed, were posted across the street.

A loudspeaker system was installed to call out orders to the hiding desperados.

At 5 a. m., the floodlights flashed on and the G-men called to Touhy, Banghart, and Darlak:

"Come out through the front door. Come out backward and with your hands up. Banghart, you come first."

For ten minutes, the agents, fingers on triggers, waited for a response.

Then the door opened and Banghart, hands overhead, backed cautiously through the door.

Agents reached out from their apartment door facing that of the gangsters, grabbed him, and wheeled him into their apartment, where he was manacled.

Next they called for Touhy to come out, and then Darlak. All surrendered without a struggle.

The F. B. I. had taken an apartment directly across the hall from the gang's in the six-flat building. In it they stored an arsenal of tear gas, machine guns, and high-powered rifles.

Moved Families

In addition, they moved families from the second floor to the third so that they could be evacuated through a skylight in the event it was necessary to besiege the criminals with tear-gas bombs to drive them out.

In the apartment where Touhy, Banghart, and Darlak were taken, agents found $13,533.27 in cash, but Mr. Hoover said it had not been determined immediately whence this money came. Five revolvers, five sawed-off shotguns and one 30-30 rifle, all loaded and plentifully supplied with ammunition, were confiscated.

Surrounded by newspapermen and flanked by G-men who helped smash the Touhy gang, Mr. Hoover read off the criminal records and backgrounds of each of the men captured or killed.

Probation and parole figured in the histories of most of them and Mr. Hoover declared, "I emphasize mention of these paroles because I think it stinks."

He said he believed in "parole decently administered," but condemned the practice of "turning rats like these loose on the streets to indulge in gunplay against innocent citizens."

55,000 Captured

The Touhy raid, Mr. Hoover said, brought to 24 the number of persons killed by the F. B. I. in the last 10 years while capturing 55,000 criminals. This has been accomplished, he said, with the loss of only 13 agents in gun battles.

The "best talent" in the F. B. I. participated in the raid, Mr. Hoover said, and expressed gratitude to the Chicago Police Department for "admirable" aid in bringing in the Touhy mob.

Leading the hunt in addition to Mr. Hoover were Assistant Directors C. A. Tolson, E. J. Connelley, and Richard Glabin; Inspector Myron Gurnea; Spencer Drayton, Special Agent in charge of the Washington Office, and W. G. Bannister, Special Agent in charge of the Oklahoma Office.

Mr. Hoover said the F. B. I. was not investigating the Stateville Prison break because it was out of his jurisdiction. He said the F. B. I. was interested in the gang only because of violation of the Selective Service Law—by changing their address without notifying their draft board in fleeing from Stateville.

Seigniory Club Arranges Alluring Sports Program

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With winter snows getting deeper and deeper in the Province of Quebec plans for increased sports activities are being put forward. From the Seigniory Club, located on the north shore of the Ottawa River, 80 miles west of Montreal and 45 miles east of Ottawa, comes word that during the next three months an ambitious program of winter sports will be carried out.

The major curling bonspiels, always a feature at Seigniory will be repeated as will two ski meets involving boy and girl skiers.

The annual International Friendly Games have been tentatively set for Jan. 15-17. This event brings curlers from the United States to meet local players on Seigniory Club ice. At the end of the month, Jan. 30-31 the twelfth Annual Men's Bonspiel for the Rankin Trophy will be held. The first weekend in February, Feb. 6-7, the Tenth Annual Girls' Inter-city Ski meet will be held. This is one of the most popular events on the ski calendar and it annually attracts members of ski clubs in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec City and other Eastern Canadian cities. The following events have been scheduled:

Dec. 29	Junior Toboggan Party. Curling Competitions. Supper Dance. Motion Pictures.
30	Junior Ski Competitions. Curling Competitions. Tea Dance. Motion Pictures. Bingo.
31	Junior Hockey. Curling Competitions. Figure Skating Exhibition. New Year's Eve Party and Entertainment.
Jan. 1943	
1	New Year's Day. Curling Competitions. Toboggan Party, Tea Dance, Motion Pictures.
2	Ski Tour and Lunch at Valley Farm. Curling Competitions. Ski Competitions for Mackenzie and Common Trophies. Supper Dance.
3	Junior Ski Tour. Curling Competitions. Motion Pictures.
15-17	International Friendly Curling Games. (Tentative).
30-31	Twelfth Annual Men's Bonspiel for Rankin Trophy.
February	
6-7	Tenth Annual Women's Inter-city Ski Meet.
11-14	Twelfth Annual Women's Bonspiel for Sewell Trophy.
20	Curling for Blade Trophy (Tentative).
27-28	Members' and Guests' Curling Bonspiel.
March	
6-7	Seventh Annual Inter-Scholastic Ski Meet for Dunning Trophy.
12-14	Seventh Annual Bonspiel for McCrea Trophy. (Tentative).
20-21	Mixed Curling Bonspiel.

Denver Season Open

Since early November the skiing season has been on in full swing in Denver's winter sports parks. While these parks are about 50 miles from the Colorado capital, they have the advantage of being located on a paved transcontinental highway and a railway. This factor is proving of the greatest importance this winter because of the gasoline rationing which curtails the use of private automobiles. During the season a majority of the thousands who are taking their furloughs from military service or war work in the mountain parks are using the regular scheduled bus lines and the railroad. Both of these services have depots at the very foot of the tows and trains at Denver's Winter Park and also near-by Berthoud Pass.

Seashore Park

The Cape Hatteras Seashore Commission has announced that 11,505 acres of land on the Outer Banks of North Carolina had been acquired or was "definitely in sight" for the proposed Cape Hatteras Seashore. This acreage together with the 5,000 acres belonging to the Biological Survey on Pea Island, gives the State 15,505 acres toward the goal of 62,000 acres which ultimately would be inside the Park area. The Commission also has revealed that nearly $3,000,000 already has been spent by the government in developing and protecting the Seashore Park area. The National Seashore as projected by the Park Service of the Department of Interior, would stretch all the way from the Virginia line through Ocracoke Island, taking in all of the banks with the exception of populated places.

Fundamentals of Winter Pruning

The home gardener cannot only do most of the pruning of his trees and shrubs, but he will find it pleasant, interesting work on a sunny winter's day. Many men and women who love their plants hesitate to do the pruning. There are only a few basic principles, however, and the equipment needed is simple and comparatively inexpensive.

One needs a pair of strong, sharp clippers; a medium-sized hand saw, and one of the curved, short saws on a six or eight-foot lightweight pole. Many gardeners are not familiar with this last tool, but it is wonderfully convenient and efficient. The curved blade is eight to 12 inches long. It has a socket that fits over the end of the long handle and is tightened in place by a screw. The writer uses an eight-foot pole one inch square. The end on which the saw fits is whittled to fit the socket on the saw. With this saw one can do much pruning of fruit trees and large shrubs from the ground. With it, one can reach a long distance from a step ladder or ladder.

The first principle of pruning is simple; remove all the dead wood. With a bit of practice one can distinguish these twigs, limbs, and laterals quickly. Each season one will find some of these, not only in the fruit trees, but in the lilacs, syringas, forsythias and other shrubs.

Leave No Stubs

The second important point concerns the actual pruning. All branches, large and small, must be cut flush with the branches from which they are taken. No stubs or ends should be left protruding. If a stub is left, it quickly begins to decay and the decay will work into the main limb and into the heart of the tree, causing irreparable damage. If the cut is flush and smooth, the live layers of bark around the cut will start to grow over the cut area, and in two or three years the ordinary-sized cut will be covered with live wood.

This is the point above all others that beginners and nonprofessionals must keep in mind. Make the cut flush and smooth. If a limb is at all sizable, make a cut from the underside first. This will prevent the weight of the limb tearing into the trunk when the limb falls. After a lateral or limb has been sawed, the writer takes a very sharp pocket knife and trims around the edges of the area so that it will be smooth. He believes that it helps the live bark to grow more quickly over the area.

Third, in pruning fruit trees, apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and peach, do not take out more live wood than is necessary. If two limbs are rubbing against each other, probably one should come out. In young fruit trees, an occasional limb needs to be removed to keep the tree growing in the shape desired. But amateurs must keep their zeal within bounds. A few minutes with a saw will take off a limb that has been growing for several years. In the last years, horticultural experts have been strongly insistent on this point of light pruning.

Remove Older Stalks

With our ordinary shrubs, we have a different situation. Most shrubs throw up a good many canes, or else develop excess woodage. With lilacs, syringas, and forsythia, for example, in good soil they throw up new shoots each season. Therefore, each winter or early spring, one should remove a few of the older stalks. Spirea Van Houetti needs a few of its older stalks taken out. If one follows this plan, it means a bushier shrub and more beautiful blooms.

Oftentimes one wishes to control the height of a shrub, especially in the case of plantings around the house and porch. There is nothing difficult about the problem. Each season, after the wood is dormant, clip off the "leaders."

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday feature

Petition Rights Found for Convicts

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—A convict should not be denied the right of access to the courts to seek his freedom, says Federal Judge John P. Barnes.

Judge Barnes' comment was given yesterday at a hearing on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by John Bongiorno who is serving a sentence of 199 years in Joliet State Penitentiary for the murder of a policeman, which he denies.

Judge Barnes, who said that Bongiorno's relatives had complained that the convict at first had been denied the right to file his petition, asserted that a convict has as much right as any one else to file such a petition and this right cannot be denied him.

Advised that convicts at the prison were permitted to write two personal letters a month and that Bongiorno's petition was counted as a letter, Judge Barnes said:

"That's entirely unfair. That is penalizing the writer. It would delight me to test that rule. We fought a long time for the writ of habeas corpus, and if men are penalized for writing to the court, I will do something about that."

Warden Joseph E. Ragen of the penitentiary was present at the hearing, which was continued until Jan. 11.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor,
Tuesday, December 29, 1942

Argentinian Women, Not Content to Ignore World Conflict, Aid United Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

You would never guess, if you lived in Buenos Aires, that there was a war on. There is nothing to remind you of this grim fact, unless you read the newspapers, or move among intensely pro-democratic individuals.

Untouched as it is by the world struggle, Argentina presents, to the casual resident, an almost shocking air of detachment—a shoulder-shrugging, "It's - really - none - of-my-business" attitude that is emphasized by the government policy of neutrality.

The face of the capital is as beautiful and serene as ever; there are no gallant boys in uniform on the streets, bringing home the ghastly reality of war; the restaurants are always crowded.

When one observes the women of Argentina, elegant and carefully-groomed, it seems impossible that they should have any thought of war.

But They're Awake

And yet, the women—the luxury-loving ones, and those who have to watch their five-centavo pieces—are surprisingly wide-awake to the situation of the world. They realize that their liberty is at stake, and they have enlisted themselves voluntarily in the ranks of the United Nations, waging a small, quiet war against the Axis powers.

Overcoming their great handicap—the aloof position occupied by Argentina in the war—they do battle nobly, and they choose effective weapons: money, garments, hospital supplies, wool and propaganda. Each woman gives what she can—financially or by contributing energy, time or ideas.

The women also gave with a far-sighted eye into the future, and they are not so sure that the country will forever escape the searing touch of war. Only last August a young history professor, Elsa Brunelli, founded the "Defensa Civil Femenina," which is gaining more and more adherents every day and which has for its purpose the preparation of women for national defense.

For the first time in the history of Argentina, women are being technically instructed to keep their heads in case of war. Members of the organization are mostly working girls who are free only after 6 p. m., so classes in first aid, telegraphy, driving and repair of motors, are given after office hours. There are also morning classes for those who are free most of the day.

Of the many feminine pro-Ally organizations that have sprung up, the most impressive is the "Junta de la Victoria," which in little over a year consists of 24 town branches, 74 provincial branches, and the central group. Beginning a year ago with only 27 members, the "Junta" now has a membership of 28,000.

In its declaration of principles, the "Junta" says: "Those who can and should join are the women who yearn for the defeat of Naziism; that is, those who are against barbarism, racial hatreds, and the suppression of liberty."

Rich and Poor Unite

In answer to this challenge, women from all walks of life have come forward—the white and jewelled hand of the wealthy aristocrat gladly clasped in the calloused palm of the woman living in abject poverty; teachers, secretaries, salesgirls, factory girls and farm women uniting in a common cause.

President of the "Junta" is attractive, gray-haired Señora Ana Rosa Schlieper de Martinez Guerrero, wife of an ex-national deputy, who is already well known in the United States for her efforts on behalf of closer Pan American understanding.

China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States are aided by the organization—every donor of cash, supplies or garments being entitled to allocate his or her contribution to any one of these four countries.

A check for $2,000 has been handed to the Chinese Red Cross; about $5,000 in cash and goods has gone to Great Britain; and for the United States there is a small sum—something over $1,000—which the "Junta" is retaining until an opportunity arises when it will be able to give the money to widows of merchant sailors or of soldiers killed in action.

Russia's magnificent role in the war is well appreciated, and to her has gone the major share of donations—$116,000 in money and materials. The municipality of Buenos Aires frowns on this favoritism and the "Junta" always has trouble in securing municipal permits for shows held in aid of Russia.

Enmity Toward Russia

The "Junta" decided to hold a grand concert in aid of Stalingrad. It fixed the date and the municipal license was solicited and obtained. But only an hour before the beginning of the concert a counter-order arrived canceling the original permit. The reason given was that the municipality could not countenance a benefit for Russia—a country with which Argentina had long ago broken off diplomatic relations. The message added that permission had been granted at first because the "Junta" had not made clear for whom the concert was being offered.

Influential friends of the "Junta" intervened and it was personally brought to the notice of the Argentine President, Dr. Ramón S. Castillo, that for weeks this concert had been advertised, in a spectacular and frank manner, as being in aid of Stalingrad. Dr. Castillo then signed a decree allowing "Junta" to carry on with the concert.

Another recent disagreeable incident the "Junta" has had to suffer, occurred when, in collaboration with other pro-democratic entities, it had organized a banquet commemorating Pearl Harbor. The necessary permission from the police had been already granted, and a speech, which was to have been read by Señora Cora Ratto de Sadosky, secretary of the "Junta," had already been submitted and approved by the police authorities.

And yet, as the guests started to arrive, the hall in which the banquet was to have been held was closed down, without any clear or definite explanation. Members of the "Junta" cannot understand such unreasonable and unethical procedure and there is much talk of "an enemy in the mayor's office." The mayor himself, Dr. Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon, apparently, is a staunch friend of the Allies, and often seen at gatherings offered by British and Allied officials.

Large Wool Shipments

An organization whose purpose it is to collect wool or contributions to buy wool, from Argentine sheep-breeders, is the "Comision Argentina de Productores de Lana Pro Ayuda A Gran Bretaña." Formed at the instigation of Sra. Julia Bullrich de Saint, president of the Argentine Horticultural Association, and enthusiastic friend of Great Britain, the "Comision" has already sent over three large shipments, the last one consisting of a ton and a quarter of wool.

Blankets, shelter suits, socks, children's stockings, boys' trousers, vests and other garments are contributed by the "Comité Pro Ayuda Con Productos Argentinos a los Niños Británicos Victimas de la Guerra," whose president, prominent in Argentine society, is Sra. Elvira Lezica Alvear de Bullrich.

The Argentine Guild of the British Women's Patriotic Committee has for its president Sra. Maude D'Alkaine de Rodriguez Larreta and consists of numerous señoras who during the winter months meet twice a week to knit for the Allied soldiers.

Small but invaluable groups of women exist in the provinces, all of whom do their bit for the cause—showing up in bold relief, like the thousands of other helpers, against the placid background of peace and plenty provided by the country.

Negro Officer Finds Fairness in WAAC

By Ruth Danenhower Wilson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the attitude of the Negroes who form 10 per cent of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, to the segregation accorded to them in the corps? Of course, there are almost as many contrasting attitudes among the officers as there are individuals; 36 Negro WAAC third officers at present. They belong to the first group who entered July 20 to be graduated as officers two months later. Since then the Waacs have entered as auxiliaries to receive basic training with equal chance of a recommendation for officers' training.

Here is the reaction of one WAAC third officer (to be addressed socially as Lieutenant). When I met her she told me she was a graduate of Spellman College, Atlanta, Georgia, which she called the "Black Vassar." I told her I was a graduate of Vassar College, in New York State, and we were immediately friends. She had worked her way as a waitress or chambermaid summers in the very part of Florida I knew best. Since her graduation she had first taught, then done newspaper work in Virginia, then passed mental alertness examinations to enter the WAAC.

Expected Segregation

"I am not disappointed in finding social segregation," she told me. "but then I was not one of the candidates to whom the recruiting sergeants promised there would be no segregation whatever. The social pattern in the WAAC is far in advance of anything in my own experience. Examples of fair treatment in the WAAC are that we have exactly the same training and classwork as the white officers and, of course, the same pay and rank and the same chance of promotion. We have fair treatment in grading our work.

"In the Mess Hall we have the same food, although we sit at separate tables. White auxiliaries wait on our tables in the Mess Hall just as they do on the adjacent tables for the white officers. Our Service Club is a replica of the club for the white auxiliaries. In the common rooms of the officers' barracks, whites and Negroes are permitted to visit back and forth if they so desire. I have occasionally been invited by white officer friends to tea and I have similarly invited white friends. We all march in the same regiment, although in separate platoons; the whites with white officers and the Negroes with Negro officers; the white ranks preceding the Negroes. The white officers and auxiliaries of the WAAC and the white soldiers and officers of the Army and Navy salute us just as they do the whites. Both races use the same churches, movie houses and hospitals. Our race receives the same treatment as the white in business matters affecting the whole corps. All buy at the same Post Exchange.

Equal Treatment in Business

As an example of the business treatment we have received: After the graduation of the first group of officers on September 20, we had a subscription banquet at one of the hotels in Des Moines. Every officer contributed the same sum—36 Negro officers and 400 white officers. After all of the expenses were paid, $197.00 was left over. When the committee decided to use this surplus for equipment for the officers' clubs (No. 1 for the Negro officers and No. 2 for the white officers. The auxiliaries' service clubs are numbered in opposite ways, No. 1 for white, No. 2 for Negro), it would have been fair to have divided the money on the basis of 36 contributions to Service Club No. 1 and 400 to Service Club No. 2. Instead of that, it was decided that as long as both service clubs had equal need of extra equipment, the $197.00 was to be divided on a 50/50 basis. That was more than fair; that was understanding and generous."

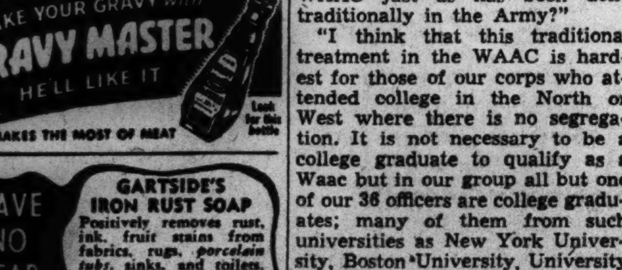
"Do you mind the social segregation that is practiced in the WAAC just as has been done traditionally in the Army?"

"I think that this traditional treatment in the WAAC is hardest for those of our corps who attended college in the North or West where there is no segregation. It is not necessary to be a college graduate to qualify as a Waac but in our group all but one of our 36 officers are college graduates; many of them from such universities as New York University, Boston University, University of Michigan, University of California and Southern California. They are accustomed to being scattered in the same dormitories and to mingle freely with the whites in classrooms, dining rooms and libraries, just as Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Mexican and American Indian students do. I, on the other hand, went to an exclusive college for Negro girls only. Outside college, I endured segregation in the deep south in such total form that I do not worry much about that portion of it which we have here."

Trys WAAC Routine

This Lieutenant was one of the three WAAC officers detailed to be my escort during the four days I lived on the WAAC routine at Ft. Des Moines, with an Army car and with various white auxiliaries from the Motor Corps as drivers put at our disposal to see and do anything I pleased, to go wherever I found Waacs. After four days of living on their strenuous schedule, from 8:05 a. m., when classes and other work began, until 10 p. m., when the service clubs closed, I left there with a glowing pride in the WAAC and an added bit of admiration for the Negro 10 per cent.

All the Waacs have made sacrifices: separation from home and friends; the loss of luxury or high salary; and they all work hard to replace soldiers and officers for duty in combat zones. In addition to the sacrifices common to all Waacs, those Negro officers who have been brought up in communities which draw no color line and recognize individual achievement in any race, make a great sacrifice of personal liberty in volunteering to live under the social segregation now prevalent under WAAC regulations.



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Fox Photos, London

Egypt Teaches Us a Lesson

When the age of machinery and war production has to turn completely to the manufacture of armaments to solve the tangles of the times, a great dearth gradually comes to be felt where plenty was before. In England, a 2,500-year-old Egyptian custom is being revived by Mrs. M. Hockley, a West Country woman. She is doing hand-printing on linen to help out with the clothes ration. In this way all sorts of articles such as linen sheets may be converted into attractive dress lengths. This practical and delightful idea gives an opportunity for creative designing, and the execution of those designs—a pleasure too often lacking in our modern furnished lines. **B. E. B.**

Eloise ReQua Makes Her Dream Come True

By Dorothea Kahn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You are appointed by your club to lead a discussion of lend-lease. Where are you going to get good reference material in a hurry? Or you are moving to Brazil, and want to know something about living conditions in that country. What short cut will you take to find out? Or maybe you have told your dinner companion that you are sure he is mistaken about Britain's contribution of manpower to the war. How to prove your point?

Go or write to the Library of International Relations next door to the Crerar Library in downtown Chicago and you find reference experts just waiting to give you the peculiar type of service you need.

In its ten years of existence this little library has become so well known that when a Chicagoan wired the State Department for information the other day, the reply was, "Consult Library of International Relations, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago." Requests for its booklists come from all over the United States.

This reference center started a decade ago in the thoughts of a young woman (the society column would call her a debutante) who used to play tennis with young people she met on her trips abroad—in Switzerland, in England, in Egypt. Eloise ReQua's tennis partners were intelligent young people well-educated in the schools of their respective countries, but they had amazing misconceptions of the policies of the United States, she found.

When Eloise ReQua returned to Chicago she found that the young people in her own circle of acquaintance here had similar misconceptions of European affairs, resulting from lack of information. So she decided to do something about it.

Need for Current Information

The need, she thought, was for a library specializing in current international affairs. Chicago has excellent libraries, but they are concerned chiefly with books. The kind of information she believed most needed for an intelligent grasp of world problems of the day is found chiefly in magazines, newspapers, pamphlets. To make the material in these publications available, a different type of cataloging must be employed, she believed—one which would index subject matter of current publications more fully than the general library system does.

Full of enthusiasm and possessed of some leisure, Eloise ReQua set out to establish her library.

"It's a good thing I didn't know what I was attempting," she says.

She had no library training. But she did have a solid education which included not only college but some special study of international affairs. She had a little experience helping the League of Nations Association here classify its publications. And she had many friends willing to be pressed into service by an eager young person with a vision.

It wasn't to her friends she turned first, however. Since it was a library she wanted to establish, she went to the city's principal librarians and asked their cooperation. To J. Christian Bay, Librarian of the Crerar Library she went with the astonishing proposition that he turn over his League of Nations publications to her for the library that was to be.

Mr. Bay is a man of ideas himself. Of course he could not give up his library's publications but he gave his young caller his most respectful attention and told her she might hear from him later.

Wins Her Point

Three weeks later, when Miss ReQua had almost forgotten this remark, she answered her telephone and heard a deep voice say, "You can have what you want." What was it she wanted? Mr. Bay laughed. "The international library," he reminded her. "We'll give you space in our building."

A half-hour later Miss ReQua was downtown establishing her library. Victor Elting of the League of Nations Association gave her furniture. She persuaded six Chicagoans prominent in the study of international affairs to serve as a board, got two of her friends to help as volunteer reference librarians, begged and borrowed books from friends, and went to work.

That was in the depths of the depression. The library has expanded every year since.

Now it has on its shelves 10,000 volumes and 400 current periodicals. Great numbers of them have been obtained without cost because Miss ReQua and her staff used every possible means to get contributions of publications from organizations, consulates, foreign governments—and friends.

"My friends get nervous when I begin looking at their books," said Miss ReQua. "But during the depression it was easier to get contributions of books than of money."

However, money was needed, also. Miss ReQua's idea of a library on international affairs is that it should not be a mere repository of books, but a service station, a place where a person can get help in finding material. She saw that a capable staff was needed. The library, although relatively small in floor space, now has a staff of seven full-time and three part-time workers, all receiving salaries. While these salaries are all small, and all the workers have something of the volunteer spirit, still the payroll has to be met with cash, and it keeps Miss ReQua on the alert to raise it.

The first aid came from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. It paid the salary of a well-trained young man who became the library's first professional librarian, and served for eight months. Next the Carnegie Endowment gave the library $1,000 which Miss ReQua used to set up a children's international library at the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933.

Then in 1936 the library got its most important assistance—a term grant of $37,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation. This was in the nature of a priming grant, to help the library expand to a point where it can get local support.

Fills Patrons' Needs

In the types of service it renders this library is unusual, to say the least. One of the principal jobs it has taken on is the compiling of what Miss ReQua calls "tailor-made bibliographies."

No two people take quite the same kind of bibliography, she finds. One may not be able to afford the material the other can purchase. Each may have access to different books and magazines. The reference librarians here take the applicant's measure and turn out a custom-made list. The bibliography furnished a circle of rural clubwomen in Iowa may thus be quite different from that provided a Chicago businessman, although the subject of both may be the same.

Always these librarians strive to make it easy for people to inform themselves on world affairs; that is their goal.

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Talked Atheism Until Under Fire

By the Associated Press

Norfolk, Va.

A Marine on a transport talked atheism all the way from the United States to the Solomons, but later when under fire at Guadalcanal told his chaplain: "If this keeps up, I'll be thinking the way you do."

The incident was related today by Capt. C. A. Neyman, U. S. N., officer-in-charge of the Navy Chaplains' School at the Norfolk Naval Operating Base, as an illustration of his assertion that religious response among naval personnel is far greater in World War II than in its predecessor of 25 years ago.

"Officers and enlisted men of the Navy are face to face with realities these days," Chaplain Neyman said. "Grim prospects confront them.

"I am constantly privileged to see with what frank acknowledgment of eternal values many of these officers and men face the uncertainties of their naval and patriotic service. I have had senior officers come to me for supplies of Bibles, prayer books, hymnals and religious helps just before sailing. It was time they could ill afford to spare from the incessant pressure and drive of readying ships and men for the tasks and dangers at sea."

From the 80 or 85 chaplains in the nation's peacetime Navy, the number has soared to approximately 700, many of whom have been equipped for their new work at the Chaplains' school here, the only one in the United States.

The school was established last February and Chaplain Neyman was placed in charge with a staff of regular Navy chaplains to assist him. The course covers eight weeks, six of which are devoted to academic instruction and two to practical field work under experienced chaplains.

Protestants, Catholics and Jews receive the same training—conducting services, counseling men, discipline and the basic duties of naval officers, administration of sacraments as they are conditioned by service requirements, handling of libraries, athletics, relief agencies, recreational and welfare activities, co-operation with physicians, correspondence and interviews, preaching and reading.

Tartans Talk

Visitors from Prince Edward Island tell of a custom among Scottish Canadian girls of wearing plaid jackets made up in the tartan of their ancestral Scottish clan.

Through this tartan-language, it is easy to recognize whether a girl is, say, a Campbell, a McNair, a MacDonald, a Stewart, a MacGregor, of a MacDuff.

For special occasions, plaids are of a more elaborate design than those of everyday.

Simple Name Games Are Jolly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple games are just the thing for informal sociability, and when no materials are required, they may be played at any time and at any place. Every one carries his name with him no matter where he goes, so NAME GAMES are fine ice-breakers and heart-warmers.

The simple question, "How many letters in your whole name?" is a good starter. Point quickly to any person and add to the question, "Answer before I count ten." Surprise and laughter will be about the only answers and many forfeits may be gathered.

"Spell your name backwards," is the next simple request, but this also is not as easy as it sounds, especially if only one minute is allowed for the task. No writing is permissible.

"Pronounce your name backwards three times," is the next stunt. As the full name is meant in these three games, the result of this backward pronunciation is the best (or worst) of tongue twisters.

"Name fruits that begin with each letter of your last name," is the first request of another game. For instance if you last name is Black, you will say: "Banana, lemon, apple, crabapple, kumquat." This may be followed by using names of vegetables, animals and birds, and for those who like harder tests, the names of cities and rivers may be required.

College Students Advised To Go Back to School

By the Associated Press

Washington

College students who are uncertain about their military status and wondering what to do after the holidays were advised today to:

"Go back to school and stay there until actually called into military service."

Dr. Francis J. Brown, consultant for the American Council on Education, termed this the wisest plan—regardless of whether students belong to the enlisted reserves or are subject only to draft board action.

New Committee Meets

Meanwhile, a new educational committee meets today to consider selection of an estimated 350 colleges and universities to be used in the specialized training program recently announced by the Army and Navy.

The committee, appointed by Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, is composed of seven college presidents and two laymen, experienced in government and educational work.

In issuing his advice to students, Dr. Brown, who sat in on the military-educational parleys prior to the joint Army-Navy special training announcement, said countless college youths were "up in the air" over whether they should return to school after the holidays.

Not to Be Called at Once

Members of the enlisted reserve who will be affected by the new military training program will not be called for some time yet, he said, adding that many civilian students who remain in school will get temporary draft deferments and some eventually may have their tuition paid by the Government.

He said the A. C. E. had proposed that colleges and universities refund tuition money to all students called to active duty before the end of any academic term.

"Some schools already are doing that," Dr. Brown said, adding that he thought all the institutions would co-operate.

The A. C. E. consultant said that under the Army-Navy program, the enlisted reserves whose academic term (quarter or semester) ends in 1942 are entitled to another term before being called, and that those whose current term ends in 1943 are free to go back to school and finish it.

Want Educated Men

"No student who is a member of the enlisted reserve will be called to active duty under this program until at least two weeks after completion of the first academic team or semester which ends in 1943," Dr. Brown said, "and most of them may not be called for a long time after that."

"It takes a great deal of time to set up such a system as this. And it would not be surprising if many of the enlisted reserves were not called for several months," he added.

As for the "strictly civilian students," Dr. Brown pointed out that Mr. McNutt recently estimated more than 150,000 medical, dental, veterinary, engineering and other special natural science students would be kept in school through a new temporary draft deferment order. In addition, the Manpower chief said plans are being made for the Government to finance the college schooling of a number of civilians as well as servicemen.

"It is obvious," Dr. Brown said, "that the military leaders are anxious to get as many educated men as they can—and the sensible thing for the average youth to do is to stay in school as long as possible."

U. S. Chemists Outstrip German

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The nation's chemical engineers, under the impetus of war, have made rapid strides in their effort to make the United States independent in the field of synthetic and substitute products, in the opinion of two officials of the American Chemical Society.

Prof. O. A. Haugen of the University of Wisconsin asserted that the country's chemical engineers in their war effort made greater progress in the last two years than Germany had made in the eight years of war preparation under Hitler.

Prof. Haugen and F. H. Van Antwerpen of New York City, representing the Society, spoke Dec. 28 at the annual meeting of the Society's Chemical Engineering Division. Prof. Haugen was Chairman of the Symposium Committee.

Mr. Van Antwerpen told the delegates that the country's chemical plant capacity has been doubled in the two years of American war effort and he said that "when peace comes again the possibilities of American chemistry, both in the new products developed and in the industry's capacity to produce, will give to the United States undisputed world leadership in nearly every field of chemistry."

He said that outstanding among the accomplishments of the country's chemical industry will be the synthetic rubber program, which he described as "the biggest industrial chemical development ever undertaken in the history of mankind."

Although American chemistry held world leadership before World War I, Mr. Van Antwerpen said, it was not independent in certain vital chemicals, notably dyes and drugs.

"The Kaiser forced us to make ourselves independent in those chemicals," he said. "Hitler's chemists went to work on substitutes for chemicals they knew Germany would lack in time of war, but American chemists now surpass the Germans in almost every respect in their chosen field of substitutes."

Poem 'Clicks'

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first time Miss Helen Griffin sent a poem to a newspaper it "clicked."

President and Mrs. Roosevelt heard it read and want copies.

As soon as the private secretary calms down she is going to send them some.

The poem, a parody on joys—or hardships—of rationing which describes a wartime visit from Santa Claus, is written in the meter of "The Night Before Christmas." It was printed in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 12.

The Rev. Ada Stone Anderson clipped the poem and mailed it to her son, Howard Stone Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Washington.

The President and his wife heard it read as a part of the Rev. Mr. Anderson's sermon in a Christmas morning service. They had a chuckle and expressed their appreciation of the jingle by asking for copies.

When the Rev. Mrs. Anderson received the Presidential request from her son, she relayed it to Miss Griffin.

The poetess' reaction:

"I'm terribly excited. It was the first time I ever sent a poem to a newspaper. I wrote it for a paper my sorority sisters put out and the girls liked it so much that I sent it to the Globe-Democrat.

"I certainly am going to send copies to President and Mrs. Roosevelt."

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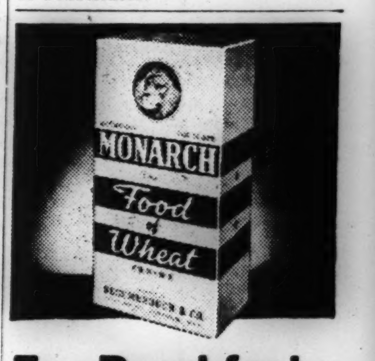

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Britain Gives to Education: The Camp Boarding School

Here is a wartime setup, already widely considered a major step among school developments, being watched by parents and educators on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Dent, a specialist in Education, examines it for us.—Education Editor.

By H. C. Dent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In November, 1940, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, then Minister of Health, told the House of Commons that the Camp Boarding Schools which had recently been opened as part of Britain's wartime evacuation scheme represented "one of the most significant pieces of work that Parliament had lent its hand to in recent times." After two years this judgment can be endorsed, and the reasons for it somewhat amplified.

Here is the setting of this important educational experiment. There are 30 camp schools, each located on a carefully chosen site of from 20 to 40 acres, amid beautiful rural surroundings, and each with residential accommodation for over 200 children, with the requisite staffs. The buildings, of cedarwood on concrete foundations, comprise, in separate units, dining-hall and kitchen, assembly hall, class and work rooms, dormitories, lavatory blocks, and hospital.

Local Supervision

The "hotel facilities" at all the schools are provided by the National Camps Corporation, the government-financed body which built the camps and which owns the land and premises. The teaching staff and the educational equipment at each school are provided by the local education authority which hires the camp and from whose area the children come. The camps are occupied by 26 elementary schools (some single-sex, some co-educational), two boys' secondary schools, a school for physically handicapped children, and an orphanage. All the children are 11 years old and upwards.

In this setting between 6,000 and 7,000 boys and girls have been living and being educated for over two years. What lessons have been learned from this experiment, concerning which J. Chuter Ede, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, recently said that he had not met a camp school teacher (and he has met most of them) who thought it other than a success?

It is unnecessary to stress the physical and mental benefits gained by city children, drawn largely from the poorer and more congested areas, of an ordered life, with good food, pure air, and abundant sleep, in an environment at once peaceful and secure yet novel and stimulating. These benefits have been enjoyed by many other evacuated children.

Reach Lower Income Groups

The clue to one distinctive contribution made by the camp schools lies in the fact that they constitute a social experiment as well as a strictly educational one. There have been boarding schools in England almost from time immemorial, but previously (with negligible exceptions) they have been strictly selective, and for the past century at least virtually confined to the children of well-to-do parents. For the first time in our history, the camp schools have made boarding-school education available on a considerable scale to children of parents in the lower income ranges. This has in numerous instances effected little less than a revolution in the conception of schools in the minds of both children and parents.

The children have experienced, enjoyed, and profited from the closer-knit community life of a boarding school, which has given them an invaluable and unprecedented social training, developed their powers of initiative, self-reliance, and poise, and encouraged qualities of leadership and responsibility. The parents have learned a new respect and admiration for an institution capable of conferring such great and obvious benefits upon their children. New bonds of fellowship have been forged between children and parents, parents and teachers, teachers and children. Nor (incidentally but quite importantly) should it be overlooked that the local education authorities concerned have acquired a new sense of responsibility for the children in their care.

Pedagogically, the schools have made an equally significant contribution. They have enabled the teachers, by affording an almost ideally controlled environment, to break away from the academic curriculum, the instructional technique, and the mass-production methods which have been so long the curse of English education. The opportunity has been abundantly seized, and an important advance has been made towards an integrated curriculum which provides, in the words of one of the head teachers, an "adjustment between the child and his environment, whereby we shall realize his oneness with the community, rendering service to it and receiving support from it." In other words, the camp schools are leading the way towards a true conception of education for democratic living.

Diversity Based on Uniformity

Space forbids details, but in general the content of education has been enlarged to include every aspect of value afforded by the immediate and neighboring environments. Side by side with this has gone an intensive encouragement of children's interests, so that leisure has become invested with purpose—again, an entirely new conception in the minds of many of these children—and the line of demarcation between work and play happily blurred if not obliterated.

In teaching method, projects are supplanting subjects, group work and individual study, class instruction, and the Socratic quiz the teacher's monologue. Every school is adapting the traditional curriculum and technique in its own fashion, thus helping to create in fact that diversity based on uniformity which is a basic ideal of democracy.

It would be idle to pretend that everything has always gone smoothly in all the camp schools. There have been mistakes and errors—social, educational and administrative—disappointments and frustrations, unsuccessful experiments and inadequate adaptations. But all the reports, and my personal investigations, suggest that these have been singularly few, and that the whole scheme, if not an unqualified success, is almost as near to it as could be hoped for. For this the credit must almost entirely be given to the teachers who, generally with little or no previous experience of boarding-school life, have not only adapted themselves to it, and enabled the children to do so, but have literally made of it a new and valuable educational experience.

© Fox

A crowd of young British evacuees from Southampton who are campers at one of Britain's 30 Camp Boarding Schools. This camp, at Overton, Hampshire, comprises 20 acres given by Lord Portal. The Government school camp is one of the most interesting of many challenging educational developments in Britain today. Boarding schools for lower income groups is a revolutionary idea.

© Fox

Girls evacuated from Beal Modern School, Ilford, at the Government school camp at Finnamore Wood, Buckinghamshire. In their spare time the girls work for the Forces. Here they are, as you see, making a knitted afghan.

How to Write a Letter To Your Boy Overseas

In sending us the article that follows, Mrs. Lane, whose position as the wife of an American official in India brings her into contact with American servicemen, writes: "From my experience in various places in India where our American boys are stationed, I have come to feel that this needs to be said, and so I have said it. I feel that the families of the boys, at home, would like to know how they can best help the members of their families who are serving overseas, and their country. Our morale will be proportionately strengthened by an enlightened change in their correspondence."—Education Editor.

By Dorothy Lane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calcutta, India

I have talked with a lot of our boys in this part of the world. They are behaving, thinking and acting in a way that would make you proud of them. Indeed, they make all Americans who meet them proud of them. They are taking an active interest in the ways and customs of the people among whom they have been set down. Their healthy curiosity is one of the characteristics which make them able to cope with the differentness of their lives here.

The mail has assumed a position of tremendous importance in their lives. They wait for the mail, ask for the mail, cogitate as to why it hasn't come, and when they do get a letter, open it with tremendous excitement to read the contents. They examine the post mark and the date, speculate as to how it arrived, and read and re-read it to drain every atom of information from it, appearing in or between the lines.

Your Wartime Job

That is why the letters which you at home write have a real bearing on the mental state of our boys who are serving abroad and why every time you put pen to paper you are either aiding or hindering the winning of the war. The boys feel at first so frightfully alone and cut off. Most of them have not been away from home before, or at least not so far away, and your letters are the link that binds them in the midst of such a strange existence to the dear and familiar things that spell home.

I asked one of them the other day if he had had any news from home. He replied,

"Not yet, but sometimes not hearing is better than getting the kind of letters some of the boys receive. My roommate had a letter yesterday and he is in a worse state now. Everybody at home is worrying about him, and missing him, and all the family is having troubles, and they told him all about it. Today he feels terrible."

Dividends Paid

It is just as easy to write a letter from the other point of view, and the dividends that such a letter pays are the ones that, mistakenly through worry, you are hoping to bring to pass for your boy. He is not encouraged and happy if he feels that you are worrying about him. He wants to know that you are missing him and that you think about him, but he wants to feel that you, too, are adjusting yourself to his absence just as he is having to adjust himself to separation from you. The war has got to be got on with, and though he doesn't analyze his thoughts, he wants to feel your support in it there at home.

It would help him if you would take an intelligent interest in the sights and scenes that he is experiencing. Most of you know in what part of the world your boy is serving. It would be a constructive thing to do to inform yourself on that part of the world, and ask questions about it in your letters. If he knows that you have some understanding of the country in which he is, he will take an increased interest in what goes on about him. His sense of the alien qualities of his surroundings will be transformed into an interested appreciation of their novelty if he feels that you will be interested in hearing about them. This will help fill the hours off-duty when homesickness or discouragement are likely to set in.

His Eager Interest

One intelligent mother in Utah asked in a letter to her son if there was any teak wood here, as she had read, and wondered if he could send home something made of it for the home. The son and I spent an hour discussing teak and other woods, their characteristics, and what they were good for, what sorts of articles would be feasible to send home and what would be useful, and his face brightened with enthusiasm. He will spend more hours this week looking around for this article, adding to his information of the country, and feeling happy and connected with his home in so doing. That mother knows how to write a letter.

You can't write too often if your letters are cheerful, optimistic, heartening. If you don't feel in that mood when you sit down to write, get up again and postpone it until, by performing some useful and constructive task, you are better equipped to give the faraway member of your family something conducive to peace of mind and fortitude.

Appreciate U. S. A.

One of the great gains that is coming out of the experiences of these boys is their increased appreciation, learned through contrast with what they see about them, of the freedom and opportunity of American life. I have talked with scores, and their reaction is the same. They know now as they haven't known before that American freedom means something real and that it is vital. Their one desire is to do the job of winning the war and to get home again. They want you to share with them this realization about America, and they want to feel that you are working along with them in accomplishing this essential work.

You have the opportunity in your letters of letting them know that you understand this and are supporting them by your own activity and your own attitude. It is an authentic piece of war work to write this kind of letter and it is something that everyone at home can do.

Students Gather Scenery Instead of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Middlebury, Vt.

It took an alarm clock to turn us back, not from fanciful dreams of sleep, but from the exquisite natural beauty of the mountain trail.

We had come into the Green Mountains of Vermont—he from New York, I from Illinois—to attend the Bread Loaf Writers Conference, but the inspiring beauty of things to write about beckoned us from some of the lectures on how to write.

The magnificent panorama we had seen from Bread Loaf Mountain a few days before—the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the east; to the west Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks—had put an edge on our anticipation of this day's trip to Worth Mountain and the peaks that lay beyond.

But the day dawned on a world so small that it did not include Worth Mountain; for a few hundred yards away hung a backdrop of gray fog. The fog, though, would surely burn off, and when it did, we would be standing on some high lookout, eager for the unpredictable grandeur.

Close at Hand

On the way, in the meantime, we interested ourselves in things close at hand: the black maples were already trying out the color for their scarlet autumnal robes—for it was September. The dark trunks of the sugar maples were reminders of the sugar lumps in our knapsacks. Close by the side of the road, a mountain ash, unnoticed on other hikes, flaunted its clusters of red berries. Hobble bush displayed against its broad, thick, green leaves large clusters of berries turning white to red to blue-black. Asters made lavender and purple and white blotches against golden and silver rod.

There were even beauties hidden in the ditch along the road: a purple fringed orchid was at its height of stiff splendor; bottle gentians reared their closed purple heads with a promise of unfoldment which they lacked the power to fulfill.

We had forgotten about mountain views. The fog, shutting off the distant view as it did, became a magnifying glass through which we saw the small beauties, the precious things close at hand—a magnifying glass which we might well carry with us through life. For too often we strain to gain one more mountain top and then the next, too hurried (in our climb) to linger for quiet living in the valleys between, living which would enlarge our thinking and invite us to splendid achievement. Striving toward the unseen, we too often lose sight of that which is within our grasp.

Time to Stop and Marvel

Still surrounded by fog, at Middlebury Gap we took Long Trail. No longer under the compulsion to reach mountain peak after mountain peak to get the distant view, we had time to stop and marvel at the yellow birch, at least 100 feet tall; time to revel in the beauty of spotted jewel weed, orange splashed against yellow, lush in the low, moist places; time to stop on the trail to share our map with other hikers.

It did not matter, now, that when we reached Lake Pleiad Lookout, the hill-bound lake of yesterday no longer glistened below. It was enough to turn magician and, by merely touching a fragrant balsam bough, to conjure a shower of mist; it was enough to turn discoverer and, on turning a twig over, to see the silver lining that balsam and clouds have in common. It was enough just to watch the swiftness with which six or eight golden-crowned kinglets foraged through the balsams.

We must remember, the other one said suddenly, to start back in time for dinner; and I saw him studying a small clock which he took from his knapsack. We agreed on four o'clock.

As we climbed Worth Mountain, the trail grew not only steeper but also more interesting. There were brownish beech drops, dependent for their life on the roots of the beech trees. There were ladies tresses to represent the orchids; and strange, fascinating Indian pipe, that ghostly plant without chlorophyll. For color, there was the rich green of the Christmas ferns, the porcelain-blue berries of clintonia, and creeping bunchberry with its bright red fruit.

I had lost track of the time, when suddenly I heard a muffled sound, quite irrelevant both to the mountain fastness and the knapsack from which it came. Reluctantly, we turned back. We wanted to linger for more of what we had not come to find. We had climbed mountain peaks to see exciting, panoramic views; but thanks to the fog we had found something even more satisfying: we had found quiet valleys of such peaceful living, amidst the natural beauty of the mountain trail, that it took an alarm clock to turn us back!

Vocational Education Popular

Vocational education has passed from a period of unpopularity into an era of popularity; this in turn will be followed by an era of public pressure or demand which is more than just popularity—demand for vocational training as a means of assistance in occupational adjustments. There are problems involved in this rapid popularization of vocational education. Unless educational leadership all along the line is prepared to develop, without delay, a comprehensive, effective, co-ordinated, co-operating system of vocational training, we may find agencies and services not originally constituted to provide educational services taking over this field on a highly centralized and federalized basis.

L. H. Dennis

L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary, American Vocational Association, at 1942 annual meeting of the American Council on Education.

Through the Editor's Window

For More Notes and Letters on Greeting Cards

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The greeting card custom has many points in its favor, not the least of which is the encouragement it lends to us to get into touch with one another near and far. Probably many people still write letters to their friends. But I know, alas, how infrequently I do; and I cannot be alone in numbering among friends many a dear one who is as silent and uncommunicative in an epistolary way as I.

So, come Christmas, I write notes—even letters—on Christmas cards. And happily not a few of them do the same by me, and presumably by others.

Thus these final days of each year become a heart-warming time of renewal, or reiterated pledges of devotion. The best part of all this is that no time nor space need be wasted in explanation of long silences. At some other season of the year a letter coming suddenly out of the blue might call for word as to why no letter had come out of the same blue for, say, three years and a day. But at Christmas and New Year's one need not be logical. Good things are expected. Surprises are in season. A printed card with a picture and a name has reason enough. The added letter or note is largess and welcome without question.

* * *

That is why it has always seemed to me that the custom in recent years of sending cards with even the name of the sender printed on them leaves much to be desired. Perhaps those who send them have no need to write to their friends. Perhaps the season is for them no excuse for renewing auld acquaintance ne'er forgot. There must be people like that. But I sometimes wonder if they know the rich opportunity they are missing.

And speaking of efficiency — which in a way we were—it is strange that with all our efficiency in managing our homes and our businesses we busy people are often so inefficient about systematic ways of keeping in touch with our friends who are far off. Particularly when, to come down to brass tacks, as they say, we most of us count this of utmost importance, too, and not something to put off and do after other things that matter more.

Yet the silences often begin with mere postponement in replying to a letter. Then time flies by and one begins to think an explanation is due. The unwritten note of love becomes in one's thought, a long epistle, rolling up time and effort like a snowball rolled along the lawn. So the days go by; and if it weren't for Christmas, goodness knows when some friends would write to friends!

* * *

I recall two schoolgirl chums, though, who vowed at Commencement that they would not let this sort of thing happen. And they didn't. They inaugurated, on Graduation Day, a system; and it worked. After years and years it was still working. Little pads, backs of envelopes, paper bags, anything handy, became stationery, and a definite place, also handy, was dedicated to collecting the pencil-written notes. At regular intervals these accumulated notes, dated when written, were mailed. Both the girls married and both did their own cooking, so the "mailing basket" was in each case inevitably in the kitchen. These two friends never got to the "explanation" stage that marks delayed correspondence. The chatty little notes, keeping them as close as if they could speak to one another day after day went back and forth, year in and year out.

There are, of course, plenty of people who actually do have time or systems for keeping the letters moving. Uncle Sam's Post Office could bear witness of that. But for those of us who never get around to plotting out a system, or to living up to the one we may in a determined moment invent, the custom of sending greeting cards to one's friends is a real boon —enabling us to renew old pledges and exchange loving messages, even news, across the years and across the miles.

A Tuesday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

The Family History of 'His' and 'Their'

Twenty-sixth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say

This	or	This?
1. Every one left *his* books at school.		1. Every one left *their* books at school.
2. Each man should give *his* name.		2. Each man should give *their* name.

The correct sentences are at the left.

How Pronouns Must Agree

Have you ever wondered whether to use *his* or *their* in sentences of this type?

1. Every one took (his, their) place in line.

As you remember, a pronoun (as *his, he, its, their*) always refers to some *other* word, which is called its *antecedent*. Here is an important rule:

A pronoun must agree in *number* with its antecedent (the word to which the pronoun refers). Thus, if the antecedent is *singular* (meaning *one*), the pronoun is *singular;* if the antecedent is *plural* (meaning *more* than one), the pronoun is *plural*.

Thus we should say:

1. Everyone took *his* (not *their*) place in line.

(*Everyone,* singular; thus, *his* is also singular.)

2. Each may come as early as (they wish, he wishes).

(Since *each* is singular, *he* is also singular.)

Thus we say: Each may come as early as *he* wishes.

You can always change sentences of this type to *plural* nouns and *plural* pronouns.

3. All persons may come as early as *they* wish.

(*persons,* plural; *they,* plural.)

Caution: When needing a *singular* pronoun to refer to *either* a man or a woman, or to a boy or a girl, we use the masculine pronoun *his* (instead of the feminine pronoun *her*). This is logical because we are referring to *mankind*.

1. Each pupil should go immediately to *his* room.

Or, we can use both *his* and *her* when referring to both a man and a woman, or to a boy and a girl.

2. Each pupil should go immediately to *his* or *her* room.

When referring exclusively to girls or to women, we say:

3. Each girl should go immediately to *her* room.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word.

1. Every one left (his, their) books at school.
2. Tell each person whom you see to bring (his, their) lunch.
3. Tell all whom you see to bring (their, his) lunches.
4. Ask each one (their, his) name.
5. Ask each officer to report (their, his) progress.
6. Give each person (his, their) equipment.
7. Anyone can learn this, if (they try, he tries).
8. Thomas or Jack left (their, his) hat.
9. Every one came as early as (he, they) could.
10. Every one should watch (his, their) pronouns.
11. Each of the contestants is ready with (their, his) answers.
12. Each of the boys can succeed if (they wish, he wishes).

Pronouns With Collective Nouns

You recall that *collective nouns* (Lesson 5) are nouns that refer to a group (as *team, class, choir*). Do you use a *singular* or a *plural* pronoun with collective nouns?

1. The team is playing (its, their) first game today.

Let us review the rule concerning collective nouns: When members of a group act as a *unit,* use a *singular* verb; when members of a group act *separately,* use a *plural* verb. Notice that we use a similar rule for pronouns:

1. The team is playing *its* first game today.

(*team,* singular; *its,* the pronoun, is also singular.)

2. The team are leaving for (its, their) homes tomorrow.

The team are leaving for *their* homes tomorrow.

(*team,* plural; *their,* the pronoun, is also plural.)

Exercise 2

Write either *its* or *their.*

1. The jury is ready with .... verdict.
2. The members of the jury are leaving for .... homes.
3. The team were given .... sweaters yesterday.
4. The board is ready to give .... answer.
5. The lodge is planning .... annual dance.
6. The members of the lodge are planning .... annual dance.

Conclusion: Each word — *his, their* — reveals its family history; that is, *his* belongs to the *singular* family of words and refers only to a *singular* word. *Their* belongs to the *plural* family of words and refers only to a *plural* word.

Have you ever been confused in the use of *than* and *as?* If so, in your next lesson you will learn how these words differ and how to use them correctly.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—his (refers to one); 2—his (refers to one); 3—their (refers to all); 4—his (refers to one); 5—his (refers to one); 6—his (refers to one); 7—he (refers to one); 8—his (refers to one, Thomas or Jack); 9—he (refers to one); 10—his (refers to one); 11—his (refers to one); 12—he (refers to one).

Exercise 2: 1—its (refers to jury, singular); 2—their (refers to members, plural); 3—their (refers to team, plural); 4—its (refers to board, singular); 5—its (refers to lodge, singular); 6—their (refers to members, plural).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Work With a Boy, Not Against Him

Working With Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Impudence in children is one thing that seems to arouse adults more quickly than almost anything else. Yet getting angry is not overcoming the impudence. Not long ago the Wood Shop Instructor at the Boys' Club asked a seven-year-old a perfectly legitimate question. The youngster must have been in somewhat of a smart-alecky mood, for his answer was quite disrespectful. However, this man knows how to work with boys. Instead of becoming angry and compelling the boy to apologize, the man put his arms around the boy, explaining to him how nice it is to talk politely to people and how people don't like boys who are impudent.

Those of us who are in boys' work and all others who are striving to aid boys in becoming citizens of whom tomorrow will be proud, should often ask ourselves whether we are working with our boys or whether we are working against them. Whenever our methods of discipline seem to fail to bring about the desired results, this may well be our measuring rod by which we can discover our mistakes and thereby correct them.

L. P. P.

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The Home Forum

The Way to Joyous Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WAY to joyous living was well understood by the Psalmist who wrote (16:11), **"Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."**

At this time when the world seems to be in the throes of great agony, and the storms of fear, sorrow, and separation beat heavily against the human heart, one is sometimes led to wonder if joy has not entirely disappeared from the world. But if one will diligently search the Scriptures, he will find that both comfort and joy are at hand here and now. David's life was far from being peaceful or quiet, since he experienced wars, persecution, desolation, separation, but he conquered these erroneous conditions through his reliance on God as ever leading and protecting him.

* * *

What is it that enables one to say **"in thy presence is fulness of joy"**? This is a vital question which Christian Science answers by revealing that God is divine Mind, who knows only good. Therefore, when one is conscious of the infinite goodness of God, he is conscious of joy, hence cannot be conscious of anything unlike good or joy. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discover and Founder of Christian Science, elucidates this point where, on page 216 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she states, **"The understanding that the Ego is Mind, and that there is but one Mind or intelligence, begins at once to destroy the errors of mortal sense and to supply the truth of immortal sense."** Here lies the secret of joyous living, which is found in the ability to distinguish between the errors of mortal sense and the spiritual facts of immortal sense.

With ability to make this separation comes also the ability to distinguish between thoughts that have permanent value and bring one into the consciousness of real joy, and those thoughts or desires which, based on material sense, bring one only a false sense of pleasure. The Christian Scientist, having gained some understanding of the kingdom of God as a spiritual, harmonious state of consciousness, finds his way through the welter of human beliefs and misconceptions concerning joy, into the consciousness of Truth by denying reality to evil material belief, and by cultivating spiritual ideas. Jesus declared (John 16:22), **"And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you."** In other words, their present sorrow, emanating from a false material sense, would give way to the spiritual sense of joy when they saw him again, that is, when they understood his teaching better. This joy, founded on Truth, no man could take away.

Paul gives us an excellent example of this true sense of joy. When, after being shipwrecked and thrown on an island among barbarous people, he gathered some sticks and laid them on the fire, out of the wood came a viper which hung on his hand. The people who witnessed this incident immediately decided that Paul must be a criminal, who, although he had escaped the storm, was now to be killed by the bite of a serpent. **"Howbeit they looked when he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly: but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god"** (Acts 28:6). Had Paul entertained depressing thoughts he could not have realized his joyous dominion over and superiority to this aggressive argument of evil. Joy is a spiritual quality that unites one to God and His power.

* * *

All those whose hearts are burdened with grief, whose minds are filled with doubt and dismay, can find peace in the teachings of Christian Science and the comforting assurance of ever-present good. Mrs. Eddy writes (Unity of Good, p. 57): **"Sorrow is the harbinger of joy. Mortal throes of anguish forward the birth of immortal being; but divine Science wipes away all tears."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Chemin qui mène au Bonheur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PSALMISTE comprenait bien comment on arrive au bonheur, car il disait (Psaume 16:11): "Tu me feras connaitre le chemin de la vie. L'âme est rassasiée de joie en ta présence; il y a des délices à ta droite pour toujours!"

A notre époque le monde est apparemment la proie des angoisses; la crainte, la séparation, la tristesse, assaillent le cœur humain, et l'on se demande parfois si la joie n'a pas entièrement disparu du monde. Mais si l'on sonde avec zèle les Écritures, on verra que le réconfort et la joie sont proches maintenant même. La carrière de David fut loin d'être calme et paisible, car il dut affronter la guerre, les persécutions, les chagrins, la séparation; mais il surmonta ces conditions erronées en s'appuyant sur Dieu, son guide et son protecteur.

Qu'est-ce qui nous permet de dire: "L'âme est rassasiée de joie en ta présence"? Question vitale, à laquelle la Science Chrétienne répond en révélant que Dieu est l'Entendement divin, que le bien seul Lui est connu. Il s'ensuit que si le disciple a conscience de l'infinie bonté de Dieu, il a conscience de la joie; donc il ne peut être conscient de choses dissemblables au bien, au bonheur. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, élucide ce point lorsqu'elle déclare, à la page 216 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "La compréhension que l'Ego est Entendement, et qu'il n'y a qu'un Entendement, qu'une intelligence, commence immédiatement à détruire les erreurs du sens mortel et à donner la vérité du sens immortel." Voilà le secret d'une vie heureuse; il faut savoir distinguer entre les erreurs du sens mortel et les faits spirituels perçus grâce au sens impérissable.

Si nous sommes capables de faire cette séparation, nous pourrons aussi discerner les pensées dont la valeur permanente nous apporte la conscience de la joie réelle, d'avec les pensées ou désirs qui se fondent sur la matérialité et n'apportent qu'un faux sens de plaisir. Le Scientiste Chrétien en arrive à voir que le royaume de Dieu est un état de conscience harmonieux, spirituel; dès lors il peut trouver la voie qui mène plus haut que les erreurs mortelles, les croyances tumultueuses concernant la joie; niant la réalité des croyances matérielles nuisibles, cultivant les idées spirituelles, il entre dans les sphères de la Vérité. Jésus disait (Jean 16:22): "Vous êtes maintenant dans la douleur; mais je vous reverrai et votre cœur se réjouira, et personne ne vous ravira votre joie." En d'autres termes, la douleur que ressentaient les disciples et dont un faux sens matériel était la source, céderait à la joie spirituelle quand ils reverraient le Maître — quand ils comprendraient mieux ses enseignements. Nul ne pourrait leur ravir cette joie ayant pour base la Vérité.

Paul nous donne un excellent exemple de ce qu'opère ce vrai sens de la joie. Le navire où il se trouvait avait fait naufrage et les voyageurs prirent pied sur l'île de Malte; l'apôtre ayant ramassé une brassée de bois et l'ayant jetée dans le feu, une vipère en sortit et s'attacha à sa main. Voyant cela, les assistants crurent que Paul était un meurtrier et qu'après avoir été sauvé de la mer, il succomberait à la morsure d'un serpent. "Les indigènes s'attendaient à le voir enfler ou tomber mort tout d'un coup; mais, après avoir longtemps attendu, voyant qu'il ne lui arrivait aucun mal, ils changèrent de sentiment et dirent que c'était un dieu" (Actes 28:6). Si Paul avait entretenu des pensées déprimantes, il n'aurait pu réaliser avec joie sa maîtrise, sa supériorité sur les arguments agressifs du mal. La joie est une qualité spirituelle qui nous unit à Dieu et à Son pouvoir.

Ceux dont le cœur est triste, oppressé, ceux que tourmentent le doute ou l'effroi, peuvent trouver la paix dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, qui nous apporte la réconfortante assurance du bien toujours présent. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Unity of Good*, p. 57): "L'affliction est avant-courrière de la joie. Les angoisses mortelles, les douleurs hâtent la naissance de l'être immortel; mais la Science divine essuie toutes les larmes."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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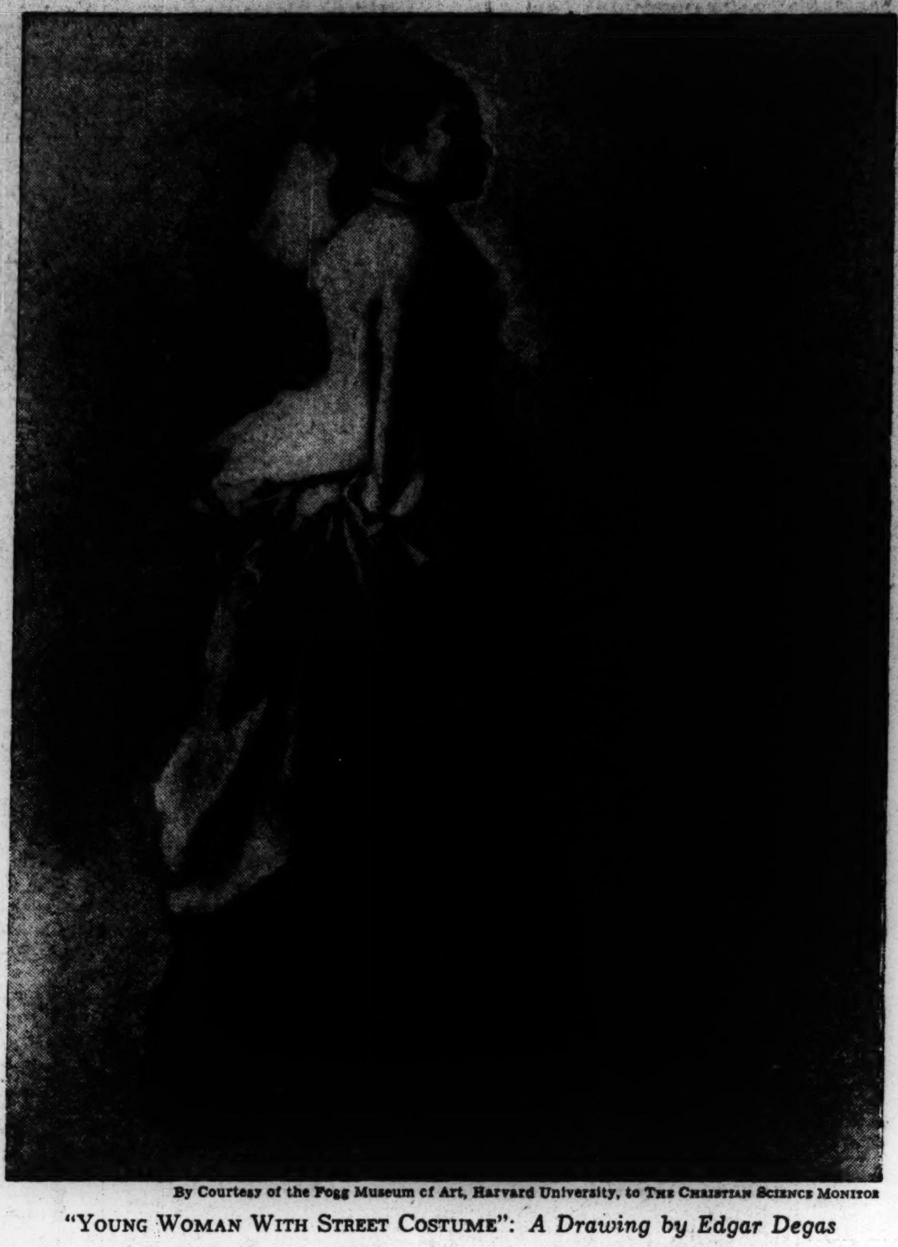

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"YOUNG WOMAN WITH STREET COSTUME": *A Drawing by Edgar Degas*

THIS DRAWING by Edgar Germain Hilaire Degas (1834-1917) was executed when he was at his prime, at the age of thirty-eight years. Degas had had advantages. He was born in France during an era of change and ferment. He was devoted to the old masters; he was influenced by Ingres; he was roused by the innovations of the Impressionists, particularly Edouard Manet. But Degas not only had these outward advantages; he had an inborn appreciation for significant pictorial values; he had good taste, inventiveness, and the capacity to calculate. He was responsive to impressions of unconventional and unexpected character. He was unafraid. In possession of private means, he was not dependent upon the demands of the market, or the caprices of his patrons. He could follow the path of his fancy wherever it carried him. Despite his utter independence, preserved sometimes at the cost of amiability, Degas became one of the most loved painters, influencing Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, van Gogh, and Picasso. The years make clearer still his status as a modern master.

The drawings of Edgar Degas reveal persuasively his command of the technique of pictorial design. He had more than the mere gift to record swiftly and truthfully a passing impression; he had the power of analysis, the penetrating vision. He was capable of extracting the salient lines which established the mass, form, contour, and which were informed with the rhythmic disposition that produces an illusion of vitality. His line was efficient as it was forceful; it was communicative. The Degas drawing does more than spring to life; it transforms the commonplace into something distinguished. Remy de Gourment wrote thus of Degas: "He is an eminently sensitive person, receiving the counterblow of the character of things."

The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, is rich in the possession of Degas drawings. This study of a "Young Woman With Street Costume" is a brush drawing in oil, heightened with white, on brown paper.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Sapphire and the Ruby Are Sisters

IT MAY SEEM SURPRISING that in my first paragraph I put rubies and sapphires in the same category, because while every woman who has ever gazed longingly into a jeweler's shop window can tell you that the ruby is a red transparent gem and the sapphire is blue, only comparatively few outside the trade know that the two stones belong to the same family. Actually they are twin sisters, both corundum gems, differing only in their special kinds of oxide, such differences of hue being due to a very small percentage of coloring matter which has found its way into the mineral composition. The presence of chromic oxide is supposed to be responsible for the red of the ruby and titanic oxide for the blue of the sapphire.

While small rubies, say anything below a quarter of a carat, possessing the necessary degrees of flawlessness and brilliancy, are comparatively easy to come by, large gems of a similar quality are rare indeed. The most beautiful specimens, having both quality and size, are found in Burma in the famous Mogok mines, some ninety miles northeast of Mandalay. Siam and Ceylon are also producers of good rubies, but the stones from these places are slightly inferior in color and consequently cannot command such high prices.

Kashmir is the mother of the loveliest sapphires. The deep translucent blue of the stones found in the Himalayan mountains, and also in Siam, is unrivaled. Australia and North America have for some decades also furnished their quota to the gem market, but not of the highest grade stones; for Queensland sapphires are frequently too dark and Montana sapphires too light for the connoisseur. Ceylon, however, produces some very fine gems indeed, though with some curious differences of color from the particular shade of blue that is usually associated with the word sapphire. Ceylon sapphires may be almost any hue, in fact, and the pink or golden-yellow sapphire of Ceylon is a jewel which, when set with small brilliants, is a possession to be proud of.

It is unfortunate that many of the world's most perfect rubies and sapphires have been spoiled by crude native methods of cutting, which have served only the object of saving weight. It is now realized in the West that skillful cutting, even when it means the loss of carats of weight, actually enhances the value of a gem because it brings out latent beauty that makes it worth much more per carat. But in ancient times in the East there was usually no inclination to cut away to find the perfect smaller gem inside a monster stone, and there was no knowledge where and how to cut. It is probable that many of the lost fabled gems of old time were not nearly as good as they sounded.—From "The Jeweled Trail," by LOUIS KORNITZER. (New York: Sheridan House.)

Notes Made in the Luxembourg Gardens

IT IS HERE that Bohemian Paris takes the air. This part of the city has an effective significance which is missing in the neighbourhood of the cosmopolitan Boulevard des Italiens. Here is some Doing. People are less self-conscious and more purposeful; more truly lighthearted and yet more earnest. . . . A beautiful afternoon, absolutely cloudless sky, gentlest breeze just moving out of the perpendicular the high fountain spray in front of the Palace. . . . A large, apparently but not really shapeless space, graveled and sown with brown trees and yellow chairs, and untidy with autumn leaves.

As to the people:

Nursemaids, whose large white or blue aprons and white caps seem to strike a *note* of the scene; scores of children, many just able to talk, others learning to skip or clumsily trundling hoops, others in arms; . . .

Students in fine black hats and vast neckties, walking about or sitting in groups. . . .

Here and there a few sedater groups, well-dressed; *papa, maman, et bébé,* or perhaps several old women full of volubility and gesture.

A few inquisitive dogs.

In the distance, the tooting of tram-cars, and the vague roar of traffic.—From "The Journal of Arnold Bennett." (New York: Viking.)

Nightingale

Winter is a nightingale,
Time's bird of dimout brown,
Bursting forth with hidden song
When harvest lights are down,
And flinging weary wings about
A melancholy town.

JOSEPHINE K. GOLDSMITH

Once in the Spring

IN RUDE BLACKFACE, the words stared out of the newspaper page: NORMANDY HIT. I sat back in my chair and drew a long breath of caution. And then I said to myself: "Well, why not? If so many other exquisite places I have known and loved, why not Normandy?" There simply was no answer. Normandy, perhaps because it was the latest victim, was more than I could bear.

It may be unreasonable for me to mind so much. Only once was I in Normandy, if one does not count the times I have slipped through it in the train en route from my ship to Paris. Once only, once in the spring, I spent several weeks in Normandy.

* * *

We landed that year at Havre, not sorry to leave a ship which had brought us through stormy seas and those treacherous fogs which sometimes haunt the French coast. In bright sunshine, we trod the solid earth: the rough, sharp cobbles of the quayside. Eagerly we approved the little prim, cluttered gray houses which lined the shore and climbed up the sedate streets beyond, tree-smothered. Then we found we must go again to sea, but only for a half-hour, in a tossing ferry which carried us across to the ancient town of Honfleur—and the storied France for which we had longed.

Honfleur was all that it should be; even more than we had expected of it. The massed flowers and vegetables under big, bright umbrellas in its market-place; the low gray inn near the quay of which I remember only the delectable *omelettes fines herbes* which it served; the salty smell on the stiff breeze as we wandered up a hill topped by a little old church in which the fishermen used to worship before hoisting their flapping brown sails. To me, Honfleur still means loveliness—for the eye, for the palate, for the ear. And it marked the beginning of Normandy, everywhere decked out in the pink luxury of apple blossoms.

* * *

We explored further, the four of us: the Newspaper Woman, the Musician, the Artist, and I who was young still and a mere experimentalist. Naturally, we all wished to see and do different things; and none of us was shy of expressing her preferences.

The Musician it was who desired Lisieux. "One of the least spoiled of all the towns of Normandy," she protested. "Old tipsy-gabled houses, streets straight out of the Middle Ages: the guidebook says so and the guidebook always knows. I vote for Lisieux. Once I saw it on a French railway poster." We went to Lisieux and it bore out everything the guidebook had promised. It did more, really; because we had not known about the Camembert cheese. Lisieux, it seems, is the birthplace of that delicacy—if you consider it one. And we did. We capitulated at once. Such Camembert one never meets elsewhere. Rich and mellow and creamy, we ate it for supper at our inn, with mountains of strawberries and of sweet French bread (easily the best bread in the world) flanking either end of the table.

* * *

Then someone, the Newspaper Woman I believe, voted for Caen. Partly because she knew how to pronounce it, which few can claim to do correctly. A place as distinctive as its name, too, with not one cathedral, but two: both majestically towered, both long and gray and impressive, one dedicated to William the Conqueror, one to Matilda, his Queen. They had built the cathedrals, of course. For Normandy is the William the Conqueror country. The image of the Conqueror, tall and formidable in clanking armor, crossed frequently our paths in Normandy.

It was the Artist who longed for a night in the William the Conqueror Inn at Dives—and small wonder. Seldom does one see a more fascinating inn courtyard than there, though the matter of its being somewhat theatrical is arguable. Sitting beneath the sky, at a gay little table under a pink parasol; surrounded by vine-clad galleries off which the bedrooms open, by twisty stairs, and red-tiled roofs frequented by white pigeons; looking into the shadows to the kitchen which was really magnificently hung with a huge company of shining copper pots and pans and skillets—one wondered what was left to desire in all the habitable world. Outside a massive, square-walled, almost windowless building, inside lay sheer enchantment. What had William the Conqueror to do with it? Well, probably less than nothing at all. Who could say? There seems no good reason why he might not have lodged and supped there; since the inn is old enough, so they say, and it stands in the Normandy which he knew.

It was I, young and ignorant, who insisted upon Bayeux and the Tapestry. The Newspaper Woman approved, but the others needed persuasion. The Artist was rather vague about the Tapestry and, if the truth were known, the Musician turned testy and said she had never heard of it. "Very well," I remarked with finality. "Do as you like. I cannot leave Normandy until I've seen it." In the end, we all went. It turned out to be one of the most successful of our visits. And I was pleased indeed over my effrontery.

* * *

I am not going to describe that Tapestry, purported to have been stitched by Queen Matilda and her ladies of the Norman court to show the progress of her lord in his conquest of the proud land across the Channel. Others have described it far better than I could, Hilaire Belloc, for example, who has done a most fascinating book on it. We could scarcely leave the little public building in which the Tapestry is shown; glass-enclosed, it lines the walls of one room and criss-crosses up and down its middle. Tracing the events, one becomes engrossed with the sign language it speaks. In the end, we had to drag the Musician away with dire threats of what would happen if we missed the last train to Rouen.

Bayeux, perhaps because I claim it as my discovery, is still a memory to caress. Across the road from the inn was an antique shop in which I bought a curious old silver needle-case which was only the other day uncovered in a forgotten treasure-box. There was the almost endless stitchery of the Tapestry, with its colors faded but somehow so alive. And, in the garden beneath my open lattice, there grew white roses. I can smell them yet, and I can see their silver shimmer in the moonlight.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Skaters

Past islands of blowing brown,
Through moon-curved sweeps of river,
Where cloud and birch bend down
And the thin leaves whisper;
Under the white of birches,
Easy as gulls and as flowing
As winds in invisible reaches,
The swiftest skaters are going.
Over the mirrors of brightness,
With bodies leaning and drifting,
Arms of incredible lightness,
Legs in an effortless lifting,
Borne by the wind and the urging
Of hopes out of numberless people—
By bends in the river, by surging
Of hills over rooftop and steeple—
Downward and downward they follow,
Till dusk and the fragile burning
Of stars in the violet hollow
Of sky, and the cold returning.
Then, under a great tree raising
Gaunt shadow from drifted rock,
The dry wood piled and blazing,
Still faces gathered to watch,
With the eyes that brightened at beauty
Grown calm with a deeper praising
Of marsh plume and bird and booty
Of God's white world amazing.

GEORGE ABBE

"Nothing That You Can Do Is Hard"

IMPROVEMENT IN technical ability is a curiously interesting process to observe when it is happening to oneself. Things that used to be formidable become easy. Ferruccio Busoni, when thought to be at the height of his powers, devoted two years almost exclusively to technical study. At the conclusion of this period he stated: "To my great delight, details that had always defied me, the rebellious trills, the faltering bravura passages, the uneven runs, all came into beautiful submission and with them came a new delight in playing." Mark Hambourg writes inspiringly in his book *How to Play the Piano:* "There is no greater suffering than to have in the mind a certain impression which music has created in it, and not be able to reproduce this impression on the piano because of shortcomings in technique. On the other hand, what joy it is to a pianist to resume the playing of some masterpiece, which he had studied diligently in former years and to which at that time he had never succeeded in giving the rendering that he sought, owing to insufficient mastery of means. But upon starting it again after this long period during which he has been developing gradually, he finds that now he can at last do with ease what he wants in the piece which he never could arrive at before. To attain such a reward is worth all the labors of Hercules!"

On my modest scale, I have had identical experiences. And it was David Warfield, the great actor, who, in the course of an interview, stated the truth of the matter with absolute exactness. I was questioning him about his extraordinary, successful interpretation of his greatest role, Herr Anton von Barwig, in *The Music Master*. "Was it hard?" I asked. . . . He listened to my question, smiled gently, and said: "Nothing that you can do is hard." I have long pondered that answer. It applies equally to a beginner realizing that he can at last successfully add his left hand to his right in playing a scale; to a more advanced student playing a Mendelssohn *Song Without Words* well; to a still more advanced student playing a Bach fugue well; to a run-of-the-mill concert pianist playing Schumann's *Carnaval* well; to Josef Hofmann playing the *Don Juan Fantasy* of Liszt.—From "Playing the Piano for Pleasure," by CHARLES COOKE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Government Confides in the People . . . . By Richard L. Strout

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, have voices which inspire confidence. The Administration did an important thing Sunday night when it put them on the air together to explain the new food-rationing plans. They spoke in simple, conversational, everyday language, and it is high time somebody began speaking that way in Washington. More important than the way they talked was the mood that animated the nationwide radiocast, carried over all the networks.

Here was Washington, at last, taking the public into its confidence. Here was Washington not talking down to the people, but just talking comfortably and reasonably to the people. And here was the Government, finally, making use of the mightiest weapon for instantaneous mass communication ever invented, the radio, to get the nation's support and co-operation for a big war measure.

That marked a pleasantly different approach to one of the problems of war morale and so far as first reactions can be ascertained here, the experiment was a great success. The Government did the right thing to explain matters, and it picked the right men to do the explaining.

Mr. Davis always has been a favorite radiocaster with many people to whom it seemed a great tragedy when the Government gave him a job that took him off the air. Now, apparently, he is going to be back on the air again from time to time, making important announcements like this. He is one of the few radiocasters who doesn't verbally pound the table or beat his breast. He doesn't talk down to people, and he doesn't have emotional fits right there inside the radio box as you listen to him. He just talks on, calmly and comfortably, in a homely Indiana accent that came straight out of a country-store, round-the-stove Saturday-night discussion, and when he has said his say, you generally feel you have something you can tie to.

Farm Atmosphere

As for Mr. Wickard, you can practically hear the "Giddap" all the time he talks. The clump of the farm horses is right there behind him in the barn. If anybody with more of a farm voice has ever sat in the farmers' seat in the Presidential Cabinet, I don't recall it. A good many farm politicians would give anything to learn that intonation and would probably pay good money to get rid of the effects of expensive educations if it would do any good. As for Mr. Wickard, he just talks that way naturally. I imagine he drove up to the radiocasting studio Sunday night in flannel shirt and overalls, with the plow reins of Nellie and Dobbin hitched round the back of his neck. Anyway, it sounded that way. In my family, when we heard him come to those esoteric words. "thiamine" and "riboflavin" and the like, we gave him a sigh of sympathy, and we accepted at face value his assurance that, no matter what happened, we were all going to get enough ascorbic acid.

Those homespun, grass-root tones were not the kind of thing that have been coming out of Washington recently. A good many listeners, I imagine, were agreeably surprised. They had expected a fluttery, high-pitched voice, I suppose, more in keeping with the cartoonist's idea of what a New Dealer looks like, or at any rate a pedantic, professorial delivery, filled with didactic omniscience. To get a simple explanation from Washington, in a plain, ordinary talk was almost too good to believe. The Administration would be wise, many people feel, to put more such explanations on the air. It has reached the point where it is vital to let the public know what is being done and what is expected.

This business of popular education could be aided by another step through a different medium of publicity. Scores of patriotic advertisers recently have donated space to newspapers and magazines in behalf of the War Savings campaign.

The same medium could do a vast amount of good in explaining technical and detailed questions of rationing and similar matters to the public. The broad outline of these different schemes can be given over the radio and then more completely expressed in the news columns. To pound the facts home day after day is a job particularly fitted for advertisements.

There are reasons, perhaps, why in the United States the Government should not follow the British example of buying direct advertising in newspapers to foster bond purchases, explain rationing schemes and publicize important information. But it would seem a shame if this valuable vehicle for disseminating wartime facts were not utilized.

Some chain and local stores already have used space in a sort of defensive action to explain that shortages were not their fault. The telephone companies and the railroads have bought space to educate the public to new war conditions. The same thing could be carried a good deal further as successive crises emerged like the gasoline, tire, and fuel-oil emergencies and now the new rationing plans. Somebody could do a big public service here, and the readers would lap it up.

The Country Speaks: Alaska

Spell of the Yukon . . . . By Richard L. Neuberger

Tales of adventure, invigorating and frostbitten as Yukon weather, have not ceased to come down from Alaska. The following story is a simple news account by a former reporter now in the Army; but off its phrases there strikes a glint of the Jack Londons, the Rex Beaches—nay, even the Robert W. Services. The narrative was written as a letter to Alaska's Congressman Anthony J. Diamond who has released it for publication. On with the yarn . . .

The ceremony opening the Alcan International Military Highway has come and gone and now the road is in actual operation. The first trucks have arrived in Fairbanks. Appropriately enough, the first vehicle ever driven overland from the interior of North America to Alaska was piloted by a pair of enlisted soldiers, a corporal from Chicago and a private from Minneapolis. This was at the direct order of General O'Connor, who felt that enlisted men should share in this culminating event of the construction of the road. . . .

It was a ceremony international in character. Your friend Bob Bartlett led a representative delegation from Juneau. The Honorable Ian Mackenzie of the Canadian Cabinet headed an outstanding delegation from Ottawa. General George R. Pearkes represented Canada's armed forces. In 1914 Pearkes was a constable in the Royal Mounted at Whitehorse. He told me that some of the territory he drove over en route to the ceremony he once patrolled on horseback in a scarlet tunic. When the first World War broke out, Constable Pearkes resigned from the Mounted and enlisted in the Canadian Army. He won the Victoria Cross for valor and now commands the Pacific Command of his country.

Just as the construction of the Highway demonstrated the ingenuity of our soldiers and workers on a large scale, the ceremony opening the Highway demonstrated that ingenuity on a much smaller scale.

We had no printing press, yet programs seemed indispensable. What to do? Mimeographing was too colorless and drab. The blueprinting machine of the Public Roads Administration finally was pressed into service. Jean Ewen, PRA design engineer, made some excellent Arctic drawings. Gay Pinkstaff, PRA photographer, ran off the copies. The result was a program which many people thought was not only printed but actually engraved!

It was quite a task to find distinctive food, because supply difficulties in the wilderness are enormous, as you know. We finally relied on nature's larder. Major Dick Lucknow, whom you may remember as one of the men who helped build the Alaskan Railroad, sent out hunting parties. The result was moose meat, mountain sheep steaks and a thinned-out black bear. We gave all the groceries local names, viz., "Dawson Creek Crackers," "Fairbanks Cheese," and "Slims River Salad." The "Slims River Salad" turned out to be lettuce and hot-house tomatoes, and we never succeeded in convincing any of the guests that the lettuce and tomatoes were picked right outside at 40 degrees below.

Where to hold the ceremony? This problem was a stickler for a month. Finally Col. T. W. Essig made a trip over the road. He selected Soldiers' Summit. This is a stretch of Highway 1,500 feet above the wide swath of Kluane Lake. Above the road, dark crags tower. Below, the lake is spread out like a vast inland sea. The setting symbolizes the fastnesses which the Highway penetrates. Kluane Lake is approximately 100 miles east of the Alaska-Yukon International boundary.

The participants in the dedication ceremony, accompanied by newspaper correspondents and photographers, drove from Whitehorse to Kluane Lake on a day that the temperature crowded 15 below. Many feet, tender from the luxuries of civilization, were chilled by the time the new spruce barracks at Kluane were reached. Everyone slept that night dormitory style. The blueprinted programs were given out and privates traded autographs with colonels. A Negro soldier asked General O'Connor for his autograph, and the General climbed out of his sleeping bag, put on his spectacles, and signed the soldier's program. "That's the epitome of democracy, isn't it?" Bob Bartlett asked Ian Mackenzie, as they watched.

When we went to bed, all of us were slightly apprehensive over the fact that neither General Pearkes nor General Ganong of Canada's 8th Division had arrived. They had been delayed by bad flying weather, but were expected later. I think I went to sleep about 10 o'clock. Some time later I was awakened by a gentle padding on the lumber floor. I cautiously peeked out of a corner of the bag. General O'Connor, in his long underwear, with his fur cap on his head and his parka thrown around his shoulders, was tip-toeing to the door. He threw it open and a lusty "Halloo there!" came through.

The red hat bands and lapels of British general officers appeared in the darkened portal and in walked Generals Pearkes and Ganong. I lay there in my sleeping bag and struggled between comfort and duty. The bag was warm and comfortable. Yet I was General O'Connor's aide. Could I stay in bed while he welcomed our late-comers? Soon from near by another shape in long underwear emerged. It was Col. K. B. Bush, our chief of staff. He and General O'Connor, looking like union-suit advertisements, were convoying the Canadian generals to their bunks. My conscience overcame my drowsy laziness and I got up and added my size 42 underwear to the scene. "You chaps look quite nifty in those," said Lieut. Bob Sails, the aide to General Pearkes. This was British politeness at its kindest.

In the morning the ceremony was held. It was an event full of color, drama and significance. Colonel Bush's hands became blue as he took off his gloves to read the statements received from yourself and many other distinguished men in public life. A long file of Royal Mounties stood at attention in their scarlet coats and leather boots. Their feet must have been as cold as anvils, but they stood as straight and rigid as signal poles. "Discipline and tradition account for that," said Colonel Bush, and Inspector William Grennan, commanding the Mounties in the Yukon Territory, nodded his assent.

All the speakers stressed the historic importance of what was taking place. Bob Bartlett presented an Alaskan Flag sent by the Fairbanks chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose head is Mrs. Donald MacDonald. Colonel Bush described Donald MacDonald as a pioneer advocate of a land route to Alaska, and Bartlett said that the people of Alaska wanted their flag to grace the headquarters of the Northwest Service Command. Ian Mackenzie spoke most eloquently for Canada and brought an inspiring message from Prime Minister King.

The ceremony moved toward a natural climax. At its end Mackenzie and Bartlett were given a pair of scissors. These scissors had been especially engraved in Alaskan gold by William Osborne, pioneer resident of Juneau. Fittingly, Mr. Osborne's daughter is Mrs. Joe Crosson, the wife of the Arctic aviator who has saved so many lives. Mackenzie took one blade of the scissors, Bartlett the other. The crowd became tense. Then the blades closed and the red, white and blue ribbon across the road was severed. In the cold and gloom of the Arctic morning an American Army band played "God Save the King." Then the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" filled the snowy air.

As the basalt cliffs flung back the last strains of the music, a great cheer went up from the crowd. I hurried from General O'Connor's side and struggled to save the ribbon for posterity. The first truck bound for Fairbanks rolled forward as the band played "The Maple Leaf Forever" and "Washington Post." At the wheel of this truck were two American Army enlisted men selected personally by General O'Connor—Corporal Otto Gronke of Chicago and Private Bob Bowe of Minneapolis.

The General had declared that rank and file soldiers, who did so much to construct the road, were to be given genuine representation at the ceremony. The ribbon was held by four enlisted men: Corporal Refines Sims, Jr., of Philadelphia and Private Alfred Jalufka of Kennedy, Texas, representing the Whitehorse sector, and Master Sergeant Andrew E. Doyle of Philadelphia and Corporal John T. Reilly of Detroit, representing the Fort St. John sector. Sims and Reilly are Negroes, symbols of the colored troops whose toil has played a material part in the 1,630-mile undertaking.

After the ceremony, lunch was served in the barracks. The smell of spruce pitch and wood grain was still in the air. Boughs hung from the ceiling. The crimson tunics of the Mounties mingled with the somber khaki of their American allies. We ate moose meat and mountain sheep. The band played Johann Strauss's "Tales From the Vienna Woods" and "The Blue Danube," lilting memories of a land which may soon be free. It was like some scene from a Graustarkian operetta. Inspector Grennan swayed his head to the gay waltzes, and so did the American mess sergeant who hurried along the tables seeing to it that no one's plate was empty.

It was an episode which will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. My own vivid memory of it is the playing of our national anthem by the band at Soldiers' Summit. As the music faded away and I looked around me at the stern faces of the American soldiers and at the grim countenances of the Mounties, I felt sure that in such a scene as this lay the future of the United Nations—that in the ability of us all, Canadians, Americans and Alaskans, white and black, civilian and soldier, to fuse together our efforts in such a project as the Alcan Highway rests the hope of free peoples throughout the earth.

Darlan Was Political as Well as Military Leader

Admiral's speedy rise in French ranks marked by close relations with Government leaders.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To understand the storm that had broken over the little-known figure of Admiral Jean François Darlan and the subsequent denouement with his assassination, it is necessary to know something of the Admiral himself.

Admiral Darlan was never an exclusively military leader as is Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, his successor. He always had political ambitions. Admiral Darlan had been a distinguished officer who fought gallantly in the World War I and who early became Europe's youngest Rear Admiral.

Descendant of a family of sailors—one of his ancestors commanded a French ship at Trafalgar—and of high officials—his father was onetime Minister of Justice—he, however, knew better than to expect promotion through service in the ranks.

Georges Leygues, Admiral Darlan's godfather and several times Minister of the French Marine, attached the young officer to his Ministry as Assistant Chief of Cabinet. In French naval circles, Admiral Darlan was considered as the prototype of a desk admiral. Yet he several times proved to be also an able tactical commander.

After entry in the French Naval Staff, his career was unusually successful. He was appointed Rear Admiral and three years later he became Vice-Admiral and Commander of the Atlantic Squadron. He was soon nominated Chief of the French Naval Staff and after the outbreak of World War II, Commander in Chief of all French naval forces. In this capacity, he closely collaborated with the British Admiralty and was in friendly relations with several of the British naval chiefs. In 1935, he had been made Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Traditional Bias

Did Admiral Darlan at that time already dislike the British? Anti-British bias has been traditional among the French naval officers who have never forgotten Aboukir and Trafalgar. The French naval officers, moreover, strongly disliked being treated as a second- or third-ranking navy by the British Admiralty.

At, international naval conferences after the World War I, British and French naval experts clashed frequently. But if Admiral Darlan disliked the British he, at least, succeeded admirably in concealing his true sentiments. He was for a long time considered as pro-British and a protagonist of Franco-British friendship.

When France collapsed under the onslaught of Hitler's Panzer divisions, Darlan was among those French leaders who hesitated to capitulate. Yet after having publicly declared that France would continue to resist, Admiral Darlan at the decisive Cabinet meeting at Bordeaux, revealed himself an ardent member of the defeatist faction. Marshal Pétain nominated him Minister of Marine in the first Vichy Cabinet headed by Marshal Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Did Admiral Darlan actually turn fascist after the breakdown of the Third Republic? Like most of the high French officials, he had not too friendly feelings toward parliamentarism. Yet he had been one of those military chiefs who knew how to deal with French politicians. It was to close relations with French political leaders and especially with French Leftists that Admiral Darlan owed most of his rapid promotion.

During the rule of the French Popular Front, Right Wing deputies declared that Admiral Darlan was the "red" Admiral of the French fleet. It was Léon Blum who made him Chief of the French Naval Staff.

Bandwagon Expert

The fact is that during his successful career Admiral Darlan had become an expert at jumping on the bandwagon. He never served a cause; he always served himself. The Admiral himself—in an interview which he gave to United States correspondents in North Africa—declared that his political viewpoint was entirely opportunistic.

He has been republican with the republican regime, an authoritarian with the Vichy setup. He turned against the British when Great Britain appeared bound to collapse. When the United States entered the war and Hitler's victory again became doubtful, he shrewdly changed sides again and attempted to make his peace with the United Nations.

Since his sudden appearance in North Africa, which was well streamlined with Allied occupation of these territories, Admiral Darlan was anxious to stabilize his regime and to make himself indispensable to the United Nations.

President Roosevelt's statement that any agreement with Admiral Darlan would be only a "temporary arrangement" came as a heavy blow to his ambition. Yet the frank declarations of the United States President, at the same time, induced him to work feverishly for a "fait accompli" in French Africa.

While declaring that he was acting in the name of Marshal Pétain, Admiral Darlan, in his public statements, appointed himself "Chief of State in North Africa." He set up an "Imperial Council" comprising General Giraud; Gen. August Noguès, French High Commissioner in Morocco; Yves Châtel, Governor General of Algiers; Pierre Boisson, Governor General of West Africa (Dakar), and himself. It is this new Council which elected Darlan's successor.

Admiral Darlan reorganized the French administration in North Africa and set up three secretariats—Economic, Foreign Affairs, and Political Affairs—which acted under his supreme supervision. There can be little doubt that the man who entirely controlled civil affairs in North Africa intended to develop his administration to a full government.

While concentrating actual power in his hands, the new French High Commissioner in North Africa was anxious to reconcile hostile public opinion in the United States and Great Britain. In recent weeks he several times declared his willingness to forget previous friction among Frenchmen who oppose the Axis, and he appealed to all Frenchmen to unite in the struggle for liberation of their country. He ordered the release of French political prisoners and this amnesty was recently extended to political refugees—Spaniards, Jews, etc.—who had been interned in North African concentration camps.

Morocco radio some time ago announced that Admiral Darlan intended to share responsibility in the administration of North African affairs with a "legislative council." This promise, however, had not been fulfilled.

Admiral Darlan simply appointed Charles Ettori, General Secretary of the Algerian Governor General as "Legislative Councilor of the Administrative Council for French North Africa" to act with the High Commissioner and subordinated to him. No democratic elements were introduced into the North African setup.

The new North African regime formed by the Admiral is a bureaucratic administration backed by French civil and military officials and by wealthy colonists, while the bulk of the population remains indifferent and partly hostile. General Giraud will be much more apt to rally public opinion and to win popular support than his predecessor.

General Giraud, moreover, is considered an acceptable leader by the Fighting French, who had uncompromisingly refused to collaborate with Admiral Darlan.

Associated Press

Darlan to Giraud: The French North African High Command Changes

Top: This unusually good group picture of the leaders of Allied strategy in Northwest Africa shows Admiral Jean Darlan at the left and Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud at the right. Between the two Frenchmen stand Lieut. Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower at the left and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham. Below is a closeup of Admiral Darlan and General Giraud. These photographs were taken shortly before the hand of an assassin caused the French command to pass from Admiral Darlan to General Giraud.

France Feeds German Army While Own People Go Without

What the loss of North Africa means to the food supply of stricken France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER, Dec. 29—The food situation in France is deteriorating so rapidly that it constitutes a serious threat to the health of the nation and there is certain to be a long delay in its return to normal even after peace.

There is no sign in France that German rule has brought any order in French agriculture and food distribution as Reichs Marshal Hermann Göring recently boasted. On the contrary the nutrition of the French people is largely dependent on the amount of food the German Army requires, as the German Army is fed from the country.

German protection and patronizing of the "black market," as well as German purchasing agents further the sabotage of the feeding of the French.

The loss of North Africa has been a great blow for the French in provisioning. In a season North Africa was good for 153,000 hundredweight of dried vegetables, 250,000 cwt. of dates, 100,000 cwt. of figs, 37,000 cwt. of almonds, 350,000 cwt. of canned fish, 250,000 cwt. of dried fish and 700,000 cwt. of citrus fruit.

February, March and April of 1943 should be particularly difficult because the customary sending of 850,000 cwt. of vegetables from North Africa to tide the French people over in the difficult period between the fall harvest and the spring harvest will not be available.

This year only 700,000 hectoliters of wine could be brought from Algeria instead of the usual 5,500,000. The loss corresponded to a three-month supply.

Nutritive Value Reduced

Statements of the Acadèmie de Médecine of Paris cast some light on the food situation. The acadèmie recently stated that bread had lost 26 per cent of its nutritive value in recent months. Average loss of wheat in Paris is from 20 to 30 kilograms, with cases of 50 kilograms, not infrequent. One authority states that contributing factor in the general loss of weight is the population's constant vexation with officials and the depressing effects of the political situation.

The unbelievable corruption, the red tape and the clumsiness of official organization makes the food situation worse and creates the public attitude characterized by Marshal Phillip Pètain thus: "When they are not passive they are hostile."

Nothing has been done to develop production despite the fact that many fields lie fallow. Official action is limited by useless exhortations, pleadings, and threats. Frequently it seems as though officials are trying to discourage, block or impede further production instead of increasing it.

Corruption and Inefficiency

Roads, restaurants and markets filled with Government agents who are as corrupt as they are inefficient. Local officials are flooded with pamphlets and special decrees which are frequently contradictory and rarely read. Supplies of food are allowed to rot in cellars and storerooms while Government officials wage a war of formulas and paragraphs and people in cities and towns go hungry.

Prisons are filled with small peasants, distributing agents, and little storekeepers who may have sold an apple out of turn while big organizers of the "black markets" make millions, talk German and crowd the best hotels.

Action Française, a Paris Royalist paper, lists the chief errors of administration as confusion in taxation and organization, too many formulas to fill out, fantastically unequal and misjudged contingents in the distribution of supplies, distribution of ration tickets which are then treated as worthless, slowness in distribution, and conflict within the administration, with one committee fighting the other and stealing each other's territory while neglecting their own.

Confusion of Finances

The results of this, according to Action Française, are a rapid increase in prices, devaluation of currency and general confusion of French finances, ruin of French economy, the spread of injustice and inequality with resulting social tensions, decay in public morale, and the mortgaging of France's future.

As an example of official bungling in price control, an inferior quality of jelly made of grape sugar sells for 34 francs, 50 centimes per kilo, whereas jelly made with pure sugar costs only 18 francs, 75 centimes.

Le Petit Journal of Paris reports the case of a person put on a milk diet who received special cards for her milk, but was deprived of her meat and vegetable tickets.

When her milkman refused to give her milk for her new tickets and her storekeeper refused to give her vegetables and meat without tickets she was brought to the verge of starvation, but could gain no aid from the adamantine officials.

Suburbanites Handicapped

Similar victims of official organization are the inhabitants of suburbs and villages who work in a near-by city. Because they live in "semicountry surroundings" they are given no vegetable tickets because they are expected to raise their own vegetables. Nor are they given extra rations as are other categories of city workers.

They are, however, unable to raise their own vegetables due to lack of land or time. They are also unable to make "black market" purchases from their planting neighbors as these prefer to sell to strangers from the city out of fear of their neighbors. Hence city workers who live in suburbs or villages are on a semi-starvation basis.

The usual answer of officials to a complainant, suffering from lack of organization or overorganization, is "Your case hasn't been provided for." Thus agricultural workers are given 150 additional grams of bread daily to encourage the production of wheat. However, they are required to deposit their tickets with the baker and when they go away to work at some distance are unable to return daily to pick up the bread.

Freight Cars Looted

Demoralization of transport workers further contributes to the confusion. People are afraid to send food by train, as freight cars are looted by men whose duty it is to guard them.

Hence if people wish to send food they buy a ticket and travel themselves, placing the food in front of them and watching it carefully throughout the trip.

Two boatmen, Maurice Lusson and Adrien Cheminade, carrying a load of sugar through the canals of the Midi, recently were charged with appropriating 1,480 and 780 kilos of food respectively for their own use and for sale.

Sabotage on the part of peasants who are required to deliver a certain percentage of their products makes the provisioning of cities difficult. Georges Potut, Prefect of the Loire, employs an original method of bringing in the requisitioned goods from the farmers. He organizes teams of six and arms them with clubs and sends them out to investigate stocks of farmers who seem unwilling to comply with the rules.

"We don't like to use force against farmers, but we make it quite clear that there can be no disobedience," he says.

"Black Markets" Active

The "black market" presents a desperate situation. In Paris 18,000,000 francs' worth of goods were confiscated in one month and 24 arrests were made.

The press suggests public beatings, confiscation, and state control of all merchandise, and other remedies.

Textiles have risen 340 per cent in price. Grapes rose from 35 francs per kilo to 200, then to 400, now to 550.

A young racketeer of Paris recently was caught after making millions and building fine villas through a "black market" printing of rationing tickets.

Small tradesmen enjoy an almost dictatorial power over their customers, and levy a duty of chocolates, money and personal favors in exchange for their goods.

Handworkers, too, only work for payment in food. One tailor demanded 25 liters of olive oil to make a dress for a society girl.

National Hockey League Race Is Much Closer Than It Appears on the Surface

Picard's Retirement Is Distinct Loss to Pro Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Announcement from Oklahoma City that Henry G. Picard will retire as professional on Feb. 1, with the inference that he not only will sever his connection with the Twin Hills Club, but that he will drop out of tournament competition, marks a distinct loss to the competitive ranks of the paid performers, assuming the inference as correct. He is rather young to be dropping out of tournament play, only a month past his thirty-fifth birthday, but presumably has found a profitable berth in some other line, befitting his character and personality.

His decision is of more than passing interest to Massachusetts golf followers, for Plymouth was his birthplace, Nov. 28, 1907, and it was there, as a caddie, that he started to mould the game which subsequently marked him as one of the smoothest swingers in golf. It was not until he left this state, however, that he blossomed out into one of the national leaders, winner of 40 major tournaments and highly placed in many more.

At Charleston

The first time I became aware that Picard was a Bay State boy, an "unknown" until he moved to other fields, was in reading about this young fellow at Charleston, S. C., who was wrapping up all and sundry in tournaments down that way, as assistant pro to Donald Vinton, who also was pro summers at Plymouth. Picard won the Carolina open in 1925 and '26; the Charleston open four times running, beginning in 1925, and then began to show up prominently in bigger events here and there.

Somehow, Picard worked up a bit of a grudge against Massachusetts, seemingly on the ground that he had not been given the helping hand that he apparently thought his ability and prospects justified, or else he was disgruntled that he didn't get ahead faster. At any rate, he moved away and with the change of environment came an almost immediate change in his progress and fortunes.

Came Back

So it was that he stayed away from Massachusetts for 13 years, once remarking, when urged to come back to play in one of our state opens, "Why should I go back there? Nobody back there ever did anything for me." Well, he did come back, in 1937, to play in the $12,000 open tournament at the Belmont Country Club, in which he went to the final before being downed 5 and 4 by Byron Nelson.

In that tournament, Picard had plenty of cause to revise his viewpoint about Massachusetts, and its attitude toward him. He became a prime favorite from the moment he arrived here, four days before the tournament, for practice, and he remained so to the end, with rooters galore when he faced Byron Nelson in the final. He made a great hit with the Bay State followers and before that event was over he had every reason to acknowledge that his native compatriots were a little bit of all right and that perhaps he had expected a little too much from them when he was just another caddie.

Speaking personally, there have been few players in golf, professional or amateur, whose mastery of iron play have impressed me as much as Picard's. Many's the time, before a championship or a major tournament, I have watched him in practice, playing irons and putting ball after ball within a stride or two of his caddie—in fact, almost in his pockets. He did all this without any seeming effort, just to the result of a smooth, flawless swing.

It always struck me that Picard was one of the few real artists in the game, one of those who counted results less than the perfection of stroke. He loved to see the perfect swing and in advance of the Belmont tournament he named as the three most perfect "swingers," Sam Snead, Byron Nelson and Harry Cooper. He characterized their swings as so sound that they could not go far wrong. That meant a good deal, for Picard at the time was rated as one of the keenest analysts in the game. Modesty forbade his including himself in that category, but he should have.

Nelson Great

After Nelson vanquished him in the Belmont final, Picard remarked, "Byron Nelson doesn't realize what a great golfer he is." Well, not a little of Nelson's proficiency was due to Picard himself, for he gave Nelson plenty of the helping hand. He also taught the Texan a lesson or two, in competition, for at Pomonok in 1939 he turned the tables on Nelson, by defeating him at the thirty-seventh hole in the final of the P. G. A. championship, finishing the thing off with a birdie.

Since 1939 Picard's competitive career has been of the in-and-out variety, although he did show a flash in February of 1941 by winning the New Orleans open, two strokes ahead of Ben Hogan. Two years earlier he had won that same event with a margin of five strokes over the second man, Dick Metz.

Last March, in the international four-ball at Miami, teamed with Byron Nelson, he drove further than I'd ever seen him, but his iron play lacked the old confidence and precision and it was easy to see that he had lost his touch. Maybe that had a little to do with Picard's decision to quit.

Freshmen Come to Front For Dallas Grid Clash

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The Rose Bowl and the Sugar Bowl may get bigger blackface headlines, but Texans are convinced the best bowl game on New Year's Day will be played in Dallas's Cotton Bowl.

The game will bring together Bill Alexander's once-beaten Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets and the Southwest Conference champions, the University of Texas Longhorns, losers of two games.

Despite the thumping Frankie Sinkwich and his Georgia Bulldogs gave the Georgia Tech team at the close of the season, Coach Alexander's charges have by far the best season record in the Deep South, and one of the best intersectional records in the nation.

Longhorn Yearlings

Texas, on the other hand, was defeated both times in the closing minutes of play by Northwestern and Texas Christian University, defeats that were overshadowed by one-sided victories in all other games save two.

Taking advantage of the repeal of a ban on freshman participation in varsity sports, Coach Dana X. Bible of Texas had added two yearling players to his squad, Frank Guess, a fine punter, and Ed Heap, a guard, who will fit in as a reserve.

Texas Fears Castleberry

The freshman punter, in particular, will be needed by the Longhorns. Roy Dale McKay did most of the kicking during the season, but because of a mishap near the end of the year was forced to turn over this important duty to teammates. Events proved that McKay was the only real punter on the team, so it is likely that Guess, who kicks consistently between 50 and 60 yards, will see lots of action in the Cotton Bowl game.

It is Georgia Tech's famed freshman, Clint Castleberry, who is feared most by Texas coaches, and Longhorn drills have stressed the importance of bottling the freshman star. If the Longhorn defense is successful in stopping Castleberry, observers believe the Longhorns have a good chance of winning the game.

⁂

All of the sports writers in the Southwest circuit have selected their all-conference teams, and never before has there been such a wide division of opinion. There was only one back of a caliber equal to backfield stars of previous seasons, and there were few linemen who deserved all-conference mention. Only at center was there an abundance of material, with Dub Sibley of Texas A. & M., Lester Gatewood of Baylor and Billy Blackburn of Rice competing for top honors.

Roy Dale McKay, Texas' triple-threater, was the only player in the conference on which the sports writers agreed.

⁂

Five of the seven Southwest Conference basketball teams will compete in the Oklahoma City tournament, and cage fans are hopeful the meet will throw some light on the strength of the teams. Pre-season games have failed to indicate where the strength lies, but fans suspect that Arkansas, Rice and Texas will be the big three of the loop, the same as last season.

The co-champion Razorbacks have won all seven of their games. Southern Methodist, with two victories, is the only other unbeaten Southwest Conference team. Baylor has not opened its season.

Corpus Christi Unbeaten

Texas and Rice have lost one game apiece. Texas lost to the strong Corpus Christi Naval Air Station quintet, headed by Bob Kinney, while Rice split a two-game series with Louisiana State University.

Joe Hornaday.

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Sox to Work Indoors At Tufts Cage

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston baseball writers awoke to the stunning realization this morning that the war had finally and definitely reached their icy doorsteps. They learned that for 1943, at least, there will be no spring training vacation jaunt into the sunny southland, with its swanky hotels, its free meals and afternoons at the beaches.

The Red Sox, setting the pace for all of big league baseball, announced that they will train, beginning March 15, in the Tufts College indoor cage at Medford. This will give them almost a full month to prepare for the April 14 American League opener.

Saving Mileage

By taking this drastic step, the Red Sox are falling into line with ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman's request that ball clubs curtail 1943 travel as much as possible. Several thousand miles of Pullman riding have thus been eliminated.

The Tufts cage, which can be heated to almost any conditioning temperature desired by Manager Joe Cronin, was made available by College President Leonard Carmichael and Director of Athletics Clarence P. Houston.

The Red Sox can have daily batting practice and infield drill in the cage, and the pitchers can do their running around the track which circles the diamond, but the outfielders will have to postpone their fly shagging until the weather enables the club to move into Fenway Park.

Braves Undecided

Although the Braves have not yet picked a training site, it is entirely probable that Bob Quinn will be able to get the Commonwealth Armory, right across the street from Braves Field. There is also a possibility that the Boston National League club will get Harvard's Briggs cage, although the schedule of this indoor field house seems jammed at the moment.

With both Hub teams in the vicinity, a longer city series will be possible. Too, the Red Sox expect to book games with the Dodgers and Giants if those outfits finally settle in the New York area. The Braves will do likewise. The Dodgers hinted that they might train in the Yale University cage.

A story out of American League headquarters in Chicago early today suggested that with major clubs moving toward home for training, the April 14 opening date of the regular season might be pushed back a couple of weeks, to give the athletes more time to get in shape.

⁂

No modern big league club ever trained so far North, of course. The Philadelphia Athletics trained at Shibe Park back in 1916 and proceeded to finish a bad last. However, the cellar berth was due to lack of talent and not to insufficient conditioning.

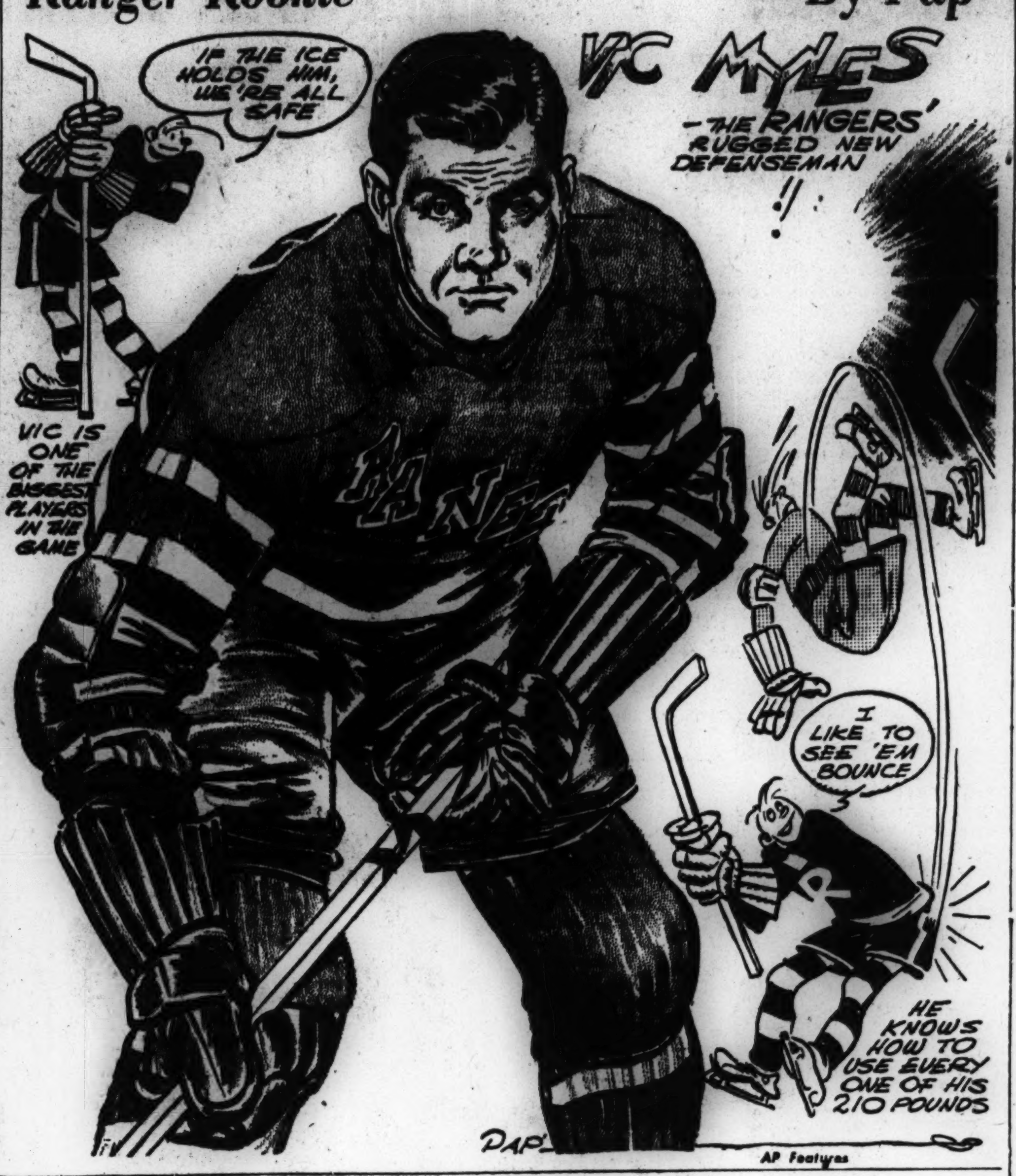
⁂

Joe Cronin and Eddie Collins may have trouble locating a hotel for the Red Sox. The city will be even more jammed with service men in the spring than it is now. Too, the Sox are apt to find their hotel bill even higher than in the resort city of Sarasota, where they always are given a generous rate.

⁂

Thus, for the first time, Bostonians who could not afford to make the trip south in the spring will be able to watch their heroes go through the motions of training. It will seem strange, indeed, to some of us to be going to spring training on a street car.

Ranger Rookie —By Pap'


IF THE ICE HOLDS HIM, WE'RE ALL SAFE
VIC MYLES —THE RANGERS' RUGGED NEW DEFENSEMAN
!!
VIC IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST PLAYERS IN THE GAME
I LIKE TO SEE 'EM BOUNCE
HE KNOWS HOW TO USE EVERY ONE OF HIS 210 POUNDS
PAP'

AP Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Indoor Cage

With the Red Sox already settled on the Tufts College indoor field house as their 1943 spring training site, it might be timely to acquaint the big league fan with a so-called baseball cage.

A dirt-floor structure which can be heated to almost any temperature, the baseball cage will have some advantages not apparent in the resort country of Florida, California and Texas.

For example, missing will be the strong winds which often blow across Florida's flat land, chasing the ball players and everyone else indoors. The Red Sox, as their pitchers loosen up their salary arms and the fielders sharpen their batting eyes, will not be affected by the weather. They will work daily, without interruption.

Cinder Track

The cage has a dirt base large enough to allow normal infield practice, except that high pop flies are not possible. The dirt in the ordinary cage extends only a couple of feet beyond where a second baseman or shortstop would stand, and therefore is inadequate for outfield practice. A dirt or cinder track around the diamond, however, gives the boys plenty of room in which to run—particularly the pitchers, who will miss their fungo chasing.

In the past, ball players have come up with leg injuries in the spring, chiefly because of the sandy, uncertain footing of the southern soil. Sometimes valuable timber was put out of action for a number of weeks because of a hole in some sandy outfield or by a bad hop on a rocky minor league infield. The Red Sox will find the Tufts infield as smooth as a billiard table.

Batting Nets

It probably is a deep mystery to the average non-collegian how batting practice can be held indoors. But actually it is quite simple.

Hanging from the ceiling of the cage are a series of heavy-meshed nets. These nets are so arranged that every inch of wall and ceiling space is protected from line drives. Nets are also dropped right to the dirt floor, completely around the diamond, thus making it possible for men to use the cinder track while others are batting the ball around.

Occasionally some muscular athlete will drive a pellet through the netting; but not often. In the Briggs cage at Harvard University, varsity trackmen usually work out while the baseball team is practicing on the diamond. The Red Sox, too, will find their ball bill at a new low. There will be no fouls for the bleacher crowds to pocket.

Practice Games

Even practice games are possible. Two complete infields and batteries can function at one time, with the outfielders sitting on the bench until their time comes to bat. The collegians seem to have no trouble seeing balls in batting practice; but if Joe Cronin thinks more light is necessary at Tufts, he probably can install a few arcs between now and March 15, his reporting date.

Working out indoors will not be a new experience to many of the big leaguers. Tony Lupien of the Red Sox, for instance, did a couple of weeks of conditioning last spring with the Harvard varsity before reporting at Sarasota and before that did it every spring with the Harvards as their first baseman. The majors are well stocked with former collegians.

It will be interesting to watch the reactions of this drastic wartime experiment. In the end, the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages. It would be something, wouldn't it, if the majors liked indoor training to the extent of maknig it an annual practice?

Sports in Brief

CHICAGO (AP)—Sammy Baugh, backfield ace of the Washington Redskins, has been asked to explain to Elmer Layden, commissioner of professional football, why he failed to join his team for its game Sunday with the National League all stars in Philadelphia.

⁂

NEW YORK (AP) — Winning streaks of two Metropolitan college basketball teams were broken before 14,526 fans in Madison Square Garden Monday night as Southern California snapped Long Island University's string at seven games with a 48-to-40 decision after Kansas had whipped Fordham 31 to 30 for the Rams' first setback following six triumphs.

⁂

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Earl Bartlett of Tulane makes his fifth bid for the Sugar Bowl singles tennis title here against Ecuador's Francisco Seguara, who, last year, hammered Bartlett out of the semifinals.

⁂

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The University of Rochester extended a basketball winning streak which goes back to late in the 1940-41 season to 21 straight games here Monday night, scoring a convincing 45-36 triumph over Harvard. It was Harvard's first defeat in six starts.

⁂

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—UCLA's Bruins are coming up to the Rose Bowl game against Georgia cocky and confident and in their best physical condition of the year. Coach Babe Horrell says he is well pleased with the way his squad has progressed in the past two weeks. He thinks Georgia is entitled to be the favorite on the basis of its record, admits the southerners' aerial game has him concerned no end, but believes the Bruins will give a good account of themselves.

⁂

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Hamilton College upset Cornell, 6 to 0, to reach the final of the intercollegiate ice hockey tournament. Hamilton will meet Colgate, defending champion, for the title.

⁂

NEW YORK (AP)—To alleviate travel conditions as much as possible, Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen brought his University of Kansas basketball squad to New York in daylight jumps. The party would ride a train until early evening, disembark and spend the night in a hotel and then resume its trek the morning.

⁂

BROOKLINE, Mass. (AP)—Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., defending champion in the girls' national indoor tennis tournament, paced the small field into the third round at Longwood, Monday. She drew a first round bye and then defeated Kitty Hill of Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Showboat Tour For Cards and Browns?

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Here's a new baseball training suggestion. Rowe Garesche, a St. Louis attorney, would have the Cardinals and the Browns get into condition somewhere along the Mississippi, perhaps New Orleans; then charter a showboat for the trip North, playing exhibitions at many of the river towns.

President Sam Breadon of the world championship Cards, to whom the suggestion was made, commented that it was a "unique" idea but he doubted it could be worked out.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 28

East

Kansas University 31, Fordham 30.
Northeastern 62, Harvard Naval 54.
Rochester 45, Harvard 36.
Duquesne 48, De Paul (Chicago) 40.
Oregon State 41, Wayne University 29.
Southern California 48, Long Island U. 40.

Midwest

Kearney 42, Doane 31.
Indiana 51, Loyola 43.
Wayne 31, Midland 23.

West

Idaho 48, Idaho Southern Branch 32.
Oklahoma City All-College Tournament
Arkansas 43, Texas Tech 38.
Southeastern State 40, Baylor 30.
Texas Christian 45, West Texas State 42.
Texas Wesleyan 32, Navy Zoomers 24.
Pittsburgh Teachers 40, Rice 39.
Oklahoma A. & M. 34, Springfield (Mo.) Teach. 29.
Maryville (Mo.) Teach 37, Southwestern (Kan.) 36.

Anderson in 3-B

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Alf Anderson of Atlanta, shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates, notified the club that he has been reclassified in 3-B by his Savannah draft board and will be unable to play baseball next year. He is working for the Southeastern Shipbuilders' Corporation.

Events Tonight

Pro Hockey

New York Rangers vs. Boston Bruins at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Schoolboy Hockey

Bay State Hockey League at Boston Arena, 6:30 p. m. B. C. High vs. Wellesley; Norwood vs. Framingham; Needham vs. Watertown and Walpole vs. Waltham.

Toronto Stars Take Lead For Scoring Title

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (AP)—Toronto's Syl Apps, considered by many as the greatest hockey player in the circuit, is tied by his teammate Lorn Carr for first-place honors in the latest official scoring figures of the National Hockey League.

Carr, who was third a week ago, picked up five points during the week to move ahead of Boston's Bill Cowley and into a tie with Apps. Apps has 17 goals to Carr's 15 but the latter has 16 assists to 14 for Apps.

Tied with Cowley for third place is Billy Taylor, also of Toronto. Each has 30 points.

Gaye Stewart, sensational Toronto rookie, scored two goals during the week to bring his total to 18—tops in that department. Cowley has the most assists, 22

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings still is the No. 1 bad man with 31 minutes in minors and majors, two 10-minute misconducts, and a match penalty.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Apps, Toronto	17	14	31
Carr Toronto	15	16	31
Taylor, Toronto	10	20	30
Cowley, Boston	8	22	30
G. Stewart, Toronto	18	10	28
M. Bentley, Chicago	11	16	27
Boll, Boston	15	11	26
D. Bentley, Chicago	14	12	26
Howe, Detroit	13	12	25
Patrick, New York	10	14	24
Hill, Toronto	10	14	24
B. Davidson, Toronto	7	17	24
O'Connor, Montreal	6	18	24

Kilrea Remains On Top Rung Of Scoring Ladder

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Walt Kilrea of Hershey clung to his individual scoring honors in the American Hockey League for the third consecutive week, the figures showed last night, despite threats by Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Ab DeMarco of Providence.

Kilrea caged one goal and made two assists last week for a total of 43 points, while Cunningham's two goals and five assists brought his score to 40.

Idle since Dec. 7, when he held top honors in the scoring pace for three successive weeks, DeMarco bounced back with two goals and four assists, boosting his record to 38 points.

DeMarco and Harry Frost of Hershey, each with 17 goals, are the league leaders in that category.

"Buck" Jones of Providence spent 10 minutes in the penalty box, upping his total to 48 minutes, five more than Roger "Broadway" Jenkins of Providence.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	16	27	43
Cunningham, Cleveland	13	27	40
DeMarco, Providence	17	21	38
Mann, Pittsburgh	12	25	37
Frost, Hershey	17	17	34
Toupin, Providence	12	21	33
Locking, Cleveland	16	15	31
A. Brown, Indianapolis	14	16	30
Richard, Washington	10	20	30

Bruins Really Need Victory Over Rangers Here Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Boston Bruins appear to have a lofty position in their first-place tie with Toronto in the National Hockey League, all is not so serene as it seems, and tonight the Bruins will have an added incentive for beating New York Rangers at the Garden besides the fact that they always like to make the evening uncomfortable for Lester Patrick's Blue Shirts.

A glance at the standing discloses that Boston and Toronto each have 27 points in 23 games. A further study, however, shows that Detroit has 23 points in only 20 games, and that Chicago has 21 in 20 contests, which could mean that the former could be the leader if it won its three games in hand, and that Chicago could be even with Bruins and Maple Leafs by doing the same. In other words, the league race, which reaches its halfway mark within a week, is one of the closest in years.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	7	5	27	85	79
Toronto	12	8	3	27	112	68
Detroit	9	6	5	23	72	58
Chicago	8	7	5	21	69	71
Montreal	6	12	4	16	64	91
New York	6	12	2	14	64	99

Recent Records

At this writing Montreal and New York are in fifth and sixth places respectively, with each seeking to climb to the foruth and last play-off spot. That they may do it can be seen from their feats of losing only one of their four games for practically their best spurts of the season.

Rangers come to Boston on the heels of a two-game winning streak in which they have beaten Detroit and Toronto by identical scores, 3-1. This marks the first time this season that the New Yorkers have not only won two games in a row, but have been able to get through two successive contests without defeat, and consequently their hopes are high for putting an end to Boston's string of 10 games without defeat here at the Garden this year.

Changed Offense

The New York club, if possible, will present a changed offense from the type Boston fans have been accustomed to watch in recent years. With players below the standard of other campaigns, the Ranger system of passing all opponents out of the rink has been switched to tight defensive play, with an eye towards making the other fellow pay for his mistakes.

This system, inaugurated by Coach Frankie Boucher as a sort of last measure, has paid dividends lately, although Frankie was not on hand to watch his idea work out. Sidelined by illness, he has seen Manager Patrick take over on the bench and get results.

Patrick on Hand

It is highly probably that Patrick will be here tonight to direct the team, and that he will also make the long hops to Chicago for a game Friday and then back to New York to face Black Hawks again Sunday. And if the opposition on these nights does not spoil the Ranger strategy by getting two or three quick goals, the R's will still stick to their defensive tactics.

As a matter of fact, the Rangers tried to play defensive hockey against the Bruins in New York Dec. 17, but the Bostonians had two goals before seven minutes had passed and wound up by winning the game, 7-3.

Each One Man Short

Both the Rangers and the Bruins will play with 13 men tonight, one short of the maximum. Phil Watson of the visitors is out with a broken hand, while Yank Boyd and Herb Cain are both sidelined for Boston. Bruins are more fortunate than Rangers this season in that they have 15 men from which to choose, while Rangers only have 14. "And there are no replacements in sight," says Patrick. "We'll just have to go ahead with what we have."

With Watson out, Patrick has moved Rookie Bob Kirkpatrick to center on the first line with Lynn Patrick and Bryan Hextall. In their first game together this line figured in every goal as Rangers beat Toronto, which has led to a resurgence of hope by the New York forces.

Over the Blue Line

Bruins arrived home last night after day-coaching from Montreal . . . The Jackson brothers, Art and Harvey, Flash Hollett, and Jake Shewchuk are all below par but will see service tonight . . . Manager Art Ross said the Sprouts played very well over the week end . . . If Rangers fail to make the play-offs, it will be only the second time in their 17-year history that they have failed to do so . . . The other time was in the 1935-36 season.

⁂

A delayed Christmas card reached this corner yesterday from Eddie Wiseman, now an officer in the R. C. A. F. . . . Eddie is coaching the Saskatoon Flyers, and has Roy Conacher rifling his shots for him . . . Mention of New York's feat of going 127 games without being shut out of the scoring—a streak the Rangers hope to keep alive tonight—brings up the fact that only last season Providence Reds in the American League scored in 112 straight games . . . Cleveland halted the string.

⁂

Fred Thurier, who started the season with Buffalo and who led the American League in scoring in the early stages of the race, is now playing with Marty Barry's Montreal Army sextet . . . He has been dropped in at center between Tony Demers and Bob Fillion . . . Saturday nights are definitely Toronto nights . . . In eight games on these evenings, the Leafs have scored 47 goals, twice getting seven tallies, once eight, and once nine.

Little Is Greatest Golfer From Northern California

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Lawson Little's enrollment in the United States Navy brings to a halt the competitive career of the greatest golfer ever developed in Northern California. No one in this region has ever approached his amazing double performance of winning the British and American amateur titles in both 1934 and 1935, and he well earned the name of the "Big Little Man" of amateur golf. In capturing these four championships, Lawson won 31 consecutive matches in Scotland and the United States; 25 were over 18 holes and six over the 36-hole route. Then, after joining the professional ranks, he annexed the United States open in 1940.

Little, a graduate of Galileo High in this city and Stanford University, where he was the star of the greatest golf team ever to represent that school in intercollegiate competition, is also the only Northern California golfer to win a place among the first 10 money winners during the last six years. In 1940 he was fifth with $5,717, tenth in 1941 with $4,981, and fifth this year with $6,647. This gave him a three-year aggregate of $17,345, and ninth place among leading money winners from 1937 through 1942.

Snead Ahead

Ahead of Little on the list were Sam Snead, $69,621; Byron Nelson, $52,944; Ben Hogan, $47,746; Ralph Guldahl, $29,831; Henry Picard, $29,219; Horton Smith, $24,098; Harry Cooper, $21,978; and Johnny Revolta, $17,823. Following Little were Craig Wood, $14,673; Dick Metz, $13,862; Jimmy Demaret, $13,670; Lloyd Magrum, $13,505; Clayton Heafner, $12,443; Harold McSpaden, $12,394; Jimmy Hines, $11,670; Dutch Harrison, $10,558; Jimmy Thomson, $8,833; John Bulla, $8,309; Paul Runyan, $7,550; Ky Laffoon, $6,256; Gene Sarazen, $5,508; Denny Shute, $5,325; Chick Harbert, $4,829; Sam Byrd, $3,905; and Chandler Harper, $3,782.

These are the 26 golfers who won a place on the list of first 10 money winners at least once from 1937 through 1942. Snead and Nelson placed each of the six years; Hogan, Guldahl, and Horton Smith four times; Picard and Little three; Cooper, Revolta Wood, Metz, Demaret, L. Mangrum, Heafner, McSpaden, Hines, Harrison, and Thomson each twice; Bulla Runyan, Laffoon, Sarazen, Shute, Harbert, Byrd, and Harper each once.

This group won $467,626 out of approximately $966,000 which was distributed in 182 tournaments with Snead, Nelson, Hogan, Guldahl, Smith, and Picard winning $253,159 or more than half the total amount won by the 26 golfers named. Snead's average works out at $11,603.50 for each of the six years; Nelson's at $8,824; and Hogan's $11,936.50. It is easy to understand why these have been called the Big Three of modern golf and why they have won a high spot in the history of the sport in this country.

H. Archie Richardson

Metropolitan AAU Meet Out-of Doors

NEW YORK (AP)—Blame it on the war—but the indoor track and field championships of the Metropolitan A. A. U. will be decided outdoors this winter.

Because suitable indoor sites are not available, the annual meet will be held in two sections; first, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, at New York University's Ohio Field, and second, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23, at Columbia University's South Field.

Both have board tracks.

Restaurants
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Smörgåsbord Every Sunday Evening

Monday Symphony—Rodzinski to Head New York Philharmonic

Koussevitzky Leads Varied List of Works

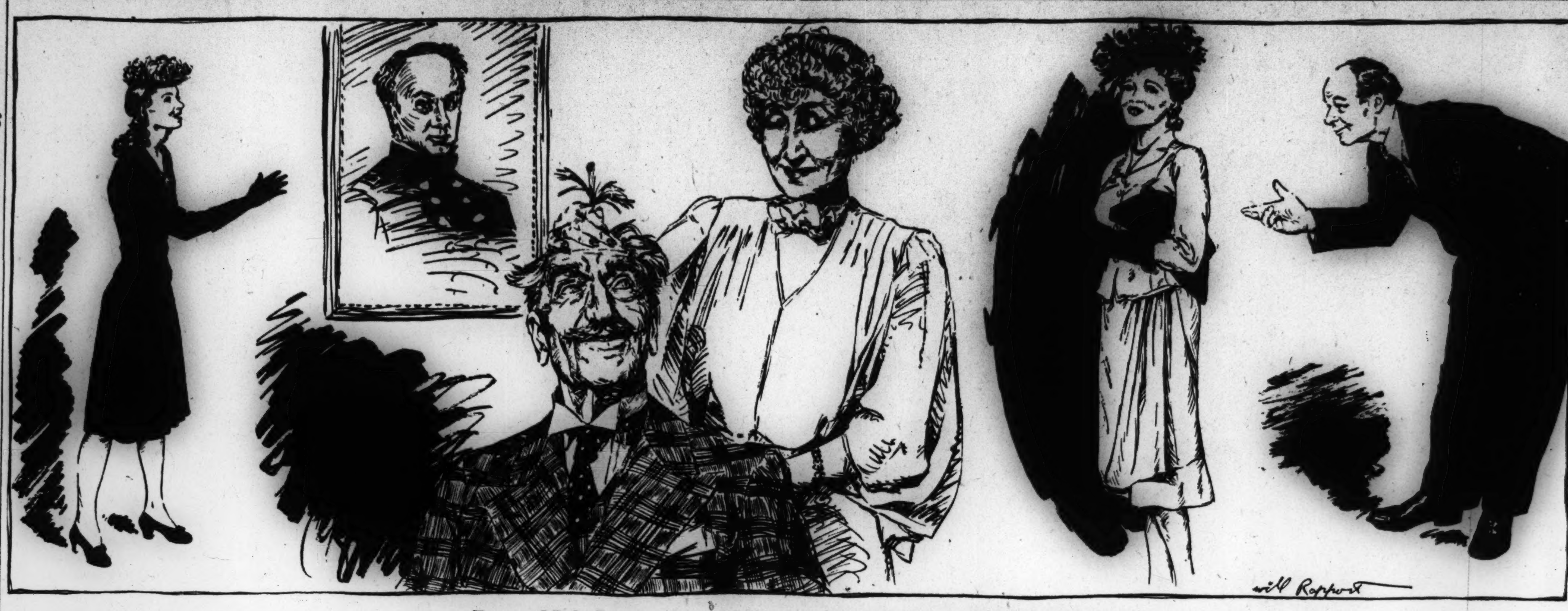
Most difficult of the four symphonies of Brahms for a listener to "get" is perhaps the one in F Major, No. 3, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, presented in Symphony Hall last night. It is such an undertaking as the composer frequently attempts in this form or that, sonata, quartet, or orchestral work, original in material, exalted in mood, but on a single, steady, and sustained level; never drooping yet never breaking too far from convention or over-recklessly aspiring.

The Symphony No. 3 does, truly enough, grow in interest as it progresses from movement to movement, the second singing a more likable song than the first, the third becoming brighter and more tuneful still, and the fourth developing power and moving to climax after the matchless manner of a Brahms coda. At last, then, we catch it by the tail; and we find, just within the bounds of time, that we have, in a more or less desperate way, "got" it.

Quite a contrast, the seriousness of Brahms, in the first half of the evening, and the gaiety, almost frivolity, of Rimsky-Korsakoff, second half. The Russian composer shows inventiveness in the handling of instruments that make old classic and romantic styles of orchestral combinations dun, drab, and monochromatic. Cymbals? You hear the vibrations till the last quiver is quenched in the facing of the player's coat. Tambourine? You are aware of the parchment trembling against the player's thumb to the last rub. Solo flute, no matter what, stands out plain, whatever may be the din and fury of string, wood, and brass all round.

The Boston Symphony, as now blended into the One Big Orchestra of America, will doubtless realize, as time goes on, an altered relation with the public—a sort of shift of the initiative. Under independent organization, the rule stands that orchestras determine what they shall play; whereas under general national organization, the rule tends to become inverted and audiences determine what they shall hear. Little question about that in the case of an institution like the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York, as the most cursory study of the music news of New York shows. The Boston Monday night subscribers have an especial chance there, having a whole month's set of programs to assert preference on.

W. P. T.



Pen-and-Ink Impressions of 'Spring Again,' Now at the Plymouth

Left to right are Jayne Cotter, C. Aubrey Smith, Grace George, Ann Andrews, and Michael Rosenberg.

New Conductor Takes Charge Next Season

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Artur Rodzinski has been named musical director and conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra for 1943-44. Marshall Field, president of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, has announced.

Bruno Walter will return as guest conductor for a period of not less than six weeks, Mr. Field said, and, in accordance with a policy begun this year of engaging an American conductor, Howard Barlow has been re-engaged as guest leader.

Dr. Rodzinski, director of the Cleveland Orchestra for the past 10 years, was born on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic. Graduated from the Vienna Musical Academy, he began his musical career at the Lvov Opera House in Poland and made his debut conducting "Ernani" in 1921.

Since coming to this country, Dr. Rodzinski has conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra, New York Symphony, Detroit Symphony, Rochester Philharmonic, Los Angeles Philharmonic, the NBC Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra.

Service Men's Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Grace Horne Galleries there will be on view for the next three weeks a group of pictures, ceramic sculptures, and pottery by artists who are now serving in the American armed forces. Contributions have come from soldiers at camps throughout the United States. Most of the contributors are professional artists.

This exhibition provides material for reflection beyond the customary boundaries. The art critic sees many such displays in his daily perambulations. But rarely does the catalogue contain the designations, of private, corporal, staff sergeant. These artists who only yesterday were struggling for subtle balances of color and mass, for sheer and allusive effects of atmosphere, are now engaged in the rugged discipline of preparation for combat. That their chosen profession is still dear to them is apparent from the enthusiasm with which they responded to this display.

There is the variation in styles, and the diverse gradation which we find in a cross-section of American painting today. Our young artists are serious, curious, and experimental. They interpret American life in many manifestations. There are painters who operate in the abrupt, impressionist manner, while their neighbors ply their brushes in orderly, tidy fashion. In general, the young men treat their themes broadly. They present the theme emphatically, achieving the result either through monumental design or dramatization.

"Group Study" by Private Edgar Driscoll shows the American artist working within self-imposed stylizations. Figures of people are composed within geometric patterns, spheres, and cylinders. David Meixal's "Occupied Europe" is made more tragic through the prismatic color modulation. "Negro Head" by Corporal Mark Hewitt is well-painted in the large and structural manner. "In the Boathouse" by Private Harry Wijk is diligently executed. Private Leroy Morse's "Ship Building" shows the contemporary painter's enthusiasm for industrial themes. Private Richard Jansen's "Red Barn" recalls the mode evolved by the late Grant Wood.

"Marian Anderson" by Samuel Countee is one of the commanding canvasses of the exhibition. Mr. Countee has portrayed the singer as a visionary. He has mounted her against a dark background with surrounding symbols. It is a very strong piece of painting reminiscent of the modern Mexicans.

The sculpture and pottery by Staff Sergeant William E. Artis is the most surprising display. Here is a young Negro artist (now stationed at Camp Devens) who has cultivated the art of the potter to an admirable degree of finesse. Bowls and containers are executed with consideration for thin walls, rich color, soft luminous glazes.

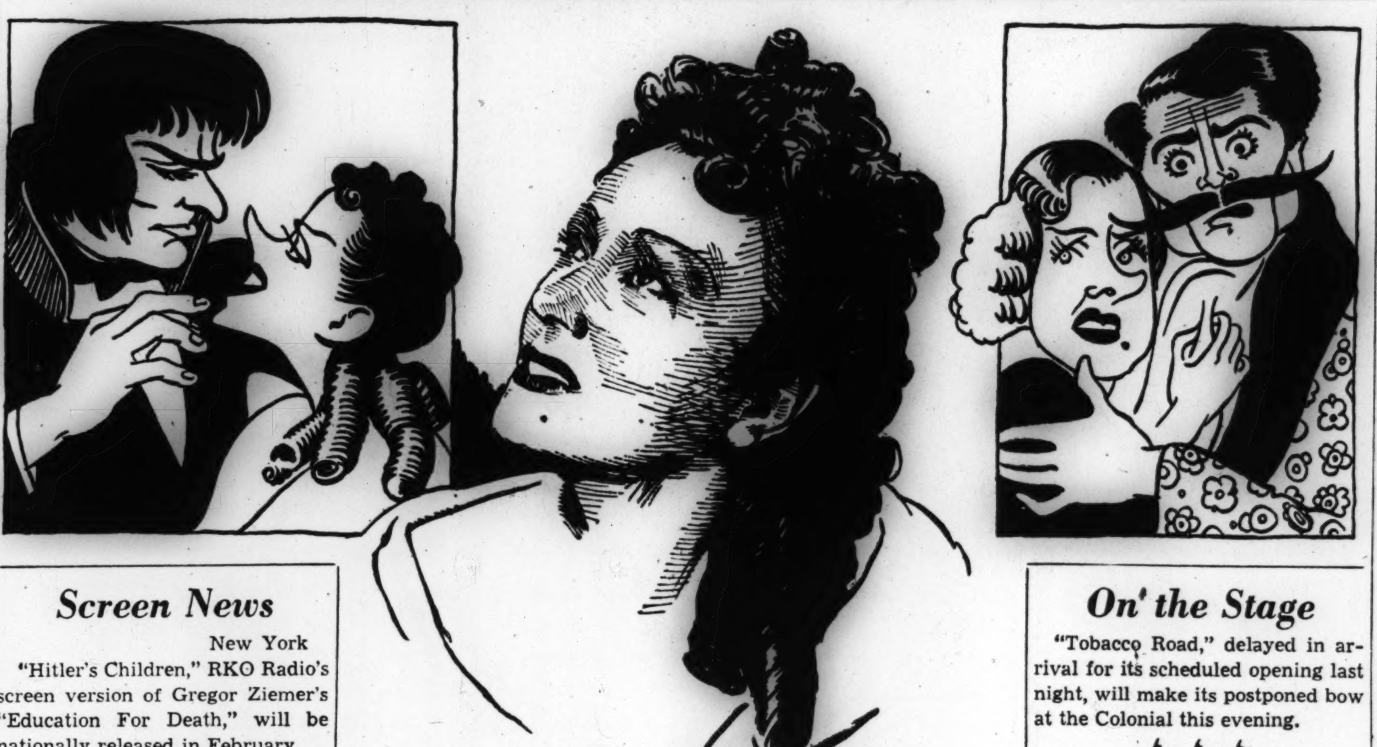
The heads that have been modeled by Staff Sergeant Artis show delicacy in handling and a fine perception of character. This is a fictile art, and in modeling of the soft material a sculptor is likely to yield to easily achieved effects of surface. Not this modeler. He subjects himself to stern dicipline and strives for simplification of composition and ornament. But he does evince a deep and stirring quality of character that makes some of his portraits memorable.

Other exhibitors are Private Edgar Stareck, Yeoman Prescott Jones, Private Constantin Arvantes, Private Richard Jansen.

Shows for Soldiers

With its new policy now well under way supplying a show a month for American troops stationed at offshore and overseas bases U. S. O.-Camp Shows announces that its "Overseas Unit 26" has arrived in Bermuda and is performing for service men. In the troupe are Russ Brown, comedian, acting manager and master of ceremonies; Gypsy Markoff, singer and accordionist; Jack Powell, blackface drummer; Iris Wayne, tapster; and Terry Lawlor, singer.

Russ Brown, Gypsy Markoff, and Iris Wayne recently returned from a four-week Camp Shows trip to Newfoundland, stopping in New York only a few days before making the hop to the Bermuda Base Command.



Sketches From 'Three Curtains'

Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer as they may be seen at the Majestic in (left) "The Man of Destiny" and (right) "Playgoers"

Screen News

New York

"Hitler's Children," RKO Radio's screen version of Gregor Ziemer's "Education For Death," will be nationally released in February.

"We are presenting a true picture of Nazi Germany as seen by Ziemer and described in his book," says Director Edward Dmytryk. "It is not a pretty picture, but it is a gripping and real one."

Frank Tuttle has been assigned to direct "Hostages," a novel by Stefan Heym about the Czechoslovakian underground movement. Tuttle directed "This Gun For Hire" and "Lucky Jordan." "Hostages," which will have an all-star cast, will start late next month

* * *

Six young children, who have never played more than "bit" roles in the films before, have been signed by Columbia for the leading roles in Colbert Clark's production of "The Boy From Stalingrad," which Sidney Salkow, director, put before the cameras last week as his final directorial chore before reporting to the United States Marine Corps as a first lieutenant. The six children are Scotty Becket, Bobby Samarzich, Conrad Binyon, Stephen Muller, Donald Mayo and Mary Lou Harrington, who is the only girl in the cast. They will be seen in major roles in a drama of Russian children who fight against the invading Nazis.

* * *

Warners will reunite the quartet which produced "High Sierra" for a new film, "I Wasn't Born Yesterday." Humphrey Bogart, Mark Hellinger, Raoul Walsh, and W. R. Burnett are the four who will make the new picture. The story was written by Mr. Burnett, who is adapting his novel to the screen. Mr. Hellinger will produce, Mr. Walsh will direct and Mr. Bogart will star in the new film.

'Colleges at War,' OWI Film

"Colleges at War," the film story of how the colleges and universities of the United States are becoming centers where students, Army and Navy officers, and enlisted men are getting ready for war jobs, has been released to more than 15,000 theaters by the Office of War Information Film Unit. Photographed at 12 universities the one-reel subject shows faculties and facilities that have been geared to the war effort.

Sailors are seen at Purdue and other universities where they compete for higher rating as electrician mates. At Dartmouth, Harvard, Notre Dame, and Cornell commissioned specialists from civilian ranks are learning Navy organization and customs. Engineer officers also are stationed there. Army and Navy intelligence branches have been placed in colleges all over the country to learn the languages of our Allies. Quartermaster cadets at the Harvard Business School are learning the job of running army camps. Army medical officers study at Tulane. Virginia Law School is teaching high ranking officers of the U. S. Army to govern occupied territories. Laboratories in hundreds of colleges are working on problems assigned by Government agencies.

College students are being given practical military and technical courses, as well. College machine shops give student engineers mechanical and electrical experience with tools that make war products. Six hundred college airfields have started the careers of 80,000 new fliers.

Many R. O. T. C. units have been motorized and when the full course is completed by the student he is ready for active duty as a well trained soldier. Some schools have Naval R. O. T. C.'s that give a rounded knowledge of naval tactics and warfare.

The closing commentary of "College at War," says: "These are the college men of today—hardened bodies—technically skilled—fully trained—graduating into a world at war."

Picture Plans

Pine-Thomas will make Reno their headquarters during the filming of "Alaska Highway" in the Chilkoot Mountains of California, 40 miles from the Nevada city. Shooting is scheduled to start Jan. 4, with Richard Arlen and Jean Parker co-starred under Frank McDonald's direction.

* * *

Anne Shirley is to play a top role with Ginger Rogers in "The Gibson Girl," an RKO Radio picture which David Hempstead will produce in Technicolor. The story is said to be based on the romance of the artist Charles Dana Gibson and the model who became Mrs. Gibson.

On the Stage

"Tobacco Road," delayed in arrival for its scheduled opening last night, will make its postponed bow at the Colonial this evening.

* * *

Last seven performances are being announced at the Wilbur for "The Wife Takes a Child," the Majestic for "Three Curtains," and the Shubert for "Something for the Boys." That will leave only "Spring Again" at the Plymouth and "Tobacco Road" at the Colonial for stage fare next week.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman has arrived in London, and, after a short survey, will soon take up his duties as director of entertainment for the American Red Cross in the United Kingdom. His New York office, under the direction of Forrest Haring and J. H. Del Bondio, continues to read 'scripts for immediate production.

Two Plays in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The gallantry and heroism of the nurses on Bataan have moved Allan R. Kenward to write a tribute in play form. Known until recently as "Cry Havoc"—a title under which it has been a success in Los Angeles—Mr. Kenward's melodrama reached the Morosco Theater Friday evening, under the sponsorship of Lee Schubert.

Now called "Proof Thro' the Night," it is the story of a group of nurses, most of them inexperienced and inadequately trained, who endured Japanese artillery fire and air bombardment to minister to United States fighting men even after all hope was abandoned.

Like some other well meaning tributes to heroism, "Proof Thro' the Night" declines into mock heroics. As a study of people in a crisis, the play seems uncomfortably synthetic. Nor does the insertion of a spy motif in the plot help matters. Mr. Kenward has chosen a variegated assortment of characters for his all-female war drama: a waitress, a farm girl, a burlesque performer, two former students, and one or two others. Their reactions to new and frightful conditions might have had interesting possibilities in the hands of a more perceiving student of war and humanity.

Mr. Kenward has written some amusing lines. Most of these are spoken by Florence MacMichael, who gives a capable impersonation of a literal and not overbright girl. But most of the big character conflicts, the dramatic crises, and the ideological discussions seem exaggerated and unnatural.

Albert Johnson designed the setting for the converted gun emplacement in which the drama passes. Moe Hack's lighting and the sound recording by Douglas Shearer help to provide the quality of realism which the play misses.

'Proof Thro' the Night'

A new play by Allan R. Kenward. Directed by Mr. Kenward. Setting by Albert Johnson. Lighting by Moe Hack. Supervised by Harry Kaufman and presented by Lee Shubert, at the Morosco Theater, beginning on Dec. 25. The cast is as follows:

Cap	Ann Shoemaker
Smitty	Katharine Emery
Flo	Florence Rice
Pat	Thelma Schnee
Connie	Katherine Locke
Steve	Carol Channing
Sue	Margaret Phillips
Andra	Helen Trenholme
Nydia	Florence MacMichael
Helen	Julie Stevens
Grace	Muriel Hutchison
Sadie	Ruth Conley
Native woman	Teresa Teres

* * *

'Sweet Charity'

"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, arrived in its reconditioned state at the Mansfield Theater Monday evening after closing temporarily out of town for repairs. George Abbott has hammered together old and new pieces to tell how the executive board of the Friendly Hand Society succeeded by the final curtain in raising $2,500 to pay King Cole and his "solid senders" for playing at a charity dance.

There comes a point at which the extreme measures used to deal with dilemmas cease to have much comic value. "Sweet Charity" reaches and passes that point. Philip Loeb manufactures considerable hilarity out of the role of the dance band's agent. Viola Roache, Enid Markey, Augusta Dabney, Harlan Briggs, Whitner Bissell, Jane Seymour, Mary Sargent, and a number of other people do what they can.

J. D. B.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harringan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays, "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30. "Riding Down the Canyon," Roy Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:26, 10:10.

Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:25, 4:45 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball, 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 10:29 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 2:30, 5:10, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20

Normandie: "Criminal Investigator." 11 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55. "Rhythm Parade." 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 8:40, 10:10.

Orpheum—"You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4:10, 7:25, 10:40, 2 a. m. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20, 12:20, 3:40 a. m.

Paramount—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. "Secret Enemies." 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:43, 3:39, 6:35, 9:20. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 11:13 a. m., 2:09, 5:05, 7:51, 10:19.

Scollay—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Nazi Plots in South America," "Paul Draper, Ruth Keeler and Rudolf Primel and Orchestra," "The Film That Was Lost," "Terror on the Midway," "Deep-Sea Fishing," "Louisiana's Bayou Country," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 11:49 a. m., 3:16, 6:43, 10:02. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Hillary Brooke. 1:45, 5:12, 8:31.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m. 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Reluctant Dragon." 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Ziegfeld Girl." 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:15.

Uptown—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:40, 8:15. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Busses Roar," Richard Travers 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 2, 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner: "Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, 2, 8.

University: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. "Moonlight in Havana." 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bambi," "House of Errors," Harry Langdon. 2, 7.

Strand: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 7:55. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 3:26, 9:26.

Codman Square: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 3:14, 9:14. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:18, 9:12. "One Thrilling Night." 2, 7:54.

Park: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Maplewood: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:16, 9:01. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. 1:55, 7:40.

Mystic: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:15, 8:30. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Navy Comes Through," Randolph Scott. 3:25, 7, 9:40. "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 9:25. "Men of Texas," Richard Stack. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Highways by Night." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Hugh Herbert. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Wings for the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Spirit of Stanford." 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bambi," "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:15, 7:45.

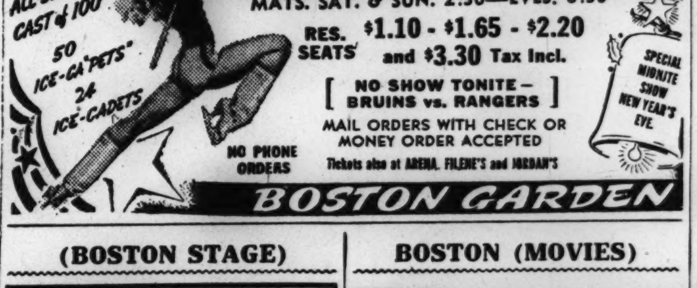
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery. 3:30, 8:01. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2:15, 6:30, 9:53.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

NOW THRU JANUARY 6



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EVES. (Except New Year's): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

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A NEW COMEDY
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THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
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★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th AVE. 50th ST.

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day's sales	1,201,522
1942 volume to date	122,064,354
1941 volume to date	163,297,048

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Stock Trend Is Irregular, Volume of Trading Heavy

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Irregularity continued in today's stock market as dealings topped the million-share figure for the seventh session this year.

The direction was downward from the start and, at the worst, declines ranged from fractions to a point or more. Quotations stiffened in many cases after midday, and in the final hour, modest advances were fairly well distributed.

Big blocks of low and medium-priced issues resulting from belated tax adjustments put the day's volume at around 1,400,000 shares, biggest turnover for 1942 to date.

As in Monday's retreat, peace-rated stocks, still apparently buoyed by the heartening war news, gave the best account of themselves although the majority made scant progress. Profit taking on the recent bulge helped stall buying efforts.

On the offside most of the time were American Telephone, Air Reduction, American Can, J. C. Penney, Standard Oil (N. J.), Goodyear, Chrysler, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Caterpillar Tractor, Pan American Airways, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft.

Occasional plus signs were attached to Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Texas Co., Du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Glenn Martin, Philip Morris and Kennecott.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51¼	37	Abbott (1.90)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ½
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	40½	40½	40½Dec28	
8⅛	5½	Adams E .45e	17	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
26⅝	18¾	Adams-M1¾e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝Dec26	
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	3	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
41¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	16	41½	39	39	—2
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	38	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	¼	¼	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	45	4½	4⅛	4½	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	26	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	21	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	
7¼	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	4	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	7	143½	142¾	142¾	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	5	16¼	15¾	16¼	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	29	6⅝	6½	6½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	75¼	75¼	75¼Dec26	
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	29	26½	26⅛	26½	
19⅜	14¾	Alpha PC 1½e	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
1½	¼	Amal Leather	5	⅞	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½k	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝Dec23	
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69 Dec23	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	5	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¾
58½	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	19	57	56	56¼	—2¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	10	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	20	28½	27¼	27⅝	—1⅜
3¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	34	3⅝	3½	3½	
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	11	71¾	71	71	—1¼
35	20	Am Car & Fdy	21	24¾	23½	24¾	+ ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	4	64⅜	63	63 Dec28	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	12	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	4	106⅛	106	106⅛	+1⅛
103	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—1⅛
7½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22¾	14⅛	AmCSug 2½e	16	14¼	14	14¼	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	5	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
3	⅝	Am Encau Til	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼Dec26	
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	13	24¾	24	24¾	+1
2	⅜	Am & For Pow	41	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
42¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	1	41¼	41	41¼	—1¼
49¼	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	6	48½	47	47¾	+ ¾
8⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	3	32	31¼	32	+ ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	12	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33 Nv 9	
56	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	15	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼

Y—Z

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
23½	15⅜	Yale & T .60a	7	22	21½	21½	— ¼
14¼	10½	Yel T&C 1¼e	45	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Young S&W 1g	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
37½	28¼	YngS&T 2½e	39	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ½
12¼	7	Youngst S ½e	23	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
20	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	12	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
2¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15e	13	2	2	2	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅝	7
American Barge Line Co.	7¾	9⅛
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	24	27
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¾	
Appleton Company	30¾	33½
Appleton Company 7 pf	109½	
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13⅝	15½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19¼	21¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	32¼	34¾
Brown Co	1⅜	1⅞
Brown Co pf	20	22¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	4½
Central Railway Signal A	37¼	
Chapman Valve Manufac	25¼	28
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12	13⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14½	16¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	56¾	60¾
Eastern Corporation	4⅛	5⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅞	18¾
Exolon Co	8	9⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	11	12⅞
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12⅝
General Machinery	21½	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	28½	31½
Graton & Knight Co	8	9¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76	80¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26	28¾
Great Northern Paper Co	25¾	28¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12½	15½
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅝	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	*11⅝	13½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	24	26¼
International Machine Tool	6⅜	7½
Keith George E Co	20	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	27¼	29½
Lincoln Stores Inc	18¾	20¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
Long Bell Lumber Co	40¾	43½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	90½	95½
Marathon Paper Mills	33¾	36¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	47¼	50½
Merck & Co	28¼	31
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¾	20¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	66¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	15	18
Millers Falls Company	8½	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3⅞	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15⅞	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	17⅞	19⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¾	51½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	16⅞	19
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6⅜
National Shirt Shops	6⅛	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	46¼	50
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¼	42½
Nicholson File Company	31	33¾
Nonquitt Mills	23¾	27
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	30¾	33¾
Parker Appliance	10⅜	12¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	102½	107½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	31	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	70⅞	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅛	2⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅞	20¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21⅛	23⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	
Sanford Mills	23⅛	25⅝
Submarine Signal Co	21¼	24¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	48¼	50¾
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	1¾	2½
United Elastic Corp	9⅛	10⅜
U S Envelope Company	52¾	56½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102½	107½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	25¼	28½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	18⅞	21
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	36½	39½
Warren Bros Class B	23¾	26¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13¼	14⅜

*Ex-dividend
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	100	105
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	86½	91
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	95½	100½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	63¾	67½
Central Power & Light 7 pf	102½	107½
Florida Power & Light 7 pf	79½	84½
General Water G&E $3 pf	30¼	33¼
Jamaica Water Supply	22¾	25¾
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	78½	83½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	88½	93½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91½	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109½	114½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅝
Northern Natural Gas Co	23¼	25
No States Power Del 5 pf	105½	110½
No States Power Del 6 pf	40¼	44
No States Power Del 7 pf	45¾	49½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	1[illegible]½	109½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	98½	103½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	106½	111½
Pac Power & Light 7 pf	70½	75½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	75	80
Public Service Ind	12⅞	14
Public Service Ind 5 pf	92½	97½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	93½	98½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	80	84½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	89½	94½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9⅞	11⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12⅞	14⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa ElectricCo	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	91½	96½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	91½	96½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12⅛	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	24¼	28¼
Brockton Gas Light	4	5
Central Maine Power 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111½	116½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	77½	
Conn Light & Power	26⅝	29⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¾	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅝	1¼
Fall River Gas Works	19⅛	21⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	26¼	29¼
Green Mountain Power pf	38¼	43¼
Hartford Electric Light	41¼	44¼
Haverhill Electric	21¼	24¼
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10⅜
Holyoke Water Power	14⅝	16½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	24¾	26¾
Lowell Electric Light	29¼	32½
Lynn Gas & Electric	55½	59½
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅞	10½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23¾	26
Narragansett Elec pf	52¼	55½
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	7½	9⅜
NE Power Assn 6 pf	23¾	26
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	47¾	57⅞
NE Punblic Serv $6 pr ln	43¾	47¾
NE Public Serv $7 pf	7⅜	9¼
NE Public Serv $6 pf	6⅝	8¼
Newport Electric	12¼	14¾
Providence Gas	7⅛	8¼
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	101½	106½
RI Pub Serv pf	27¼	29¾
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	5¾
Springfield Gas Light	13⅛	14⅝
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15⅜	16⅝
Bank of New York (14)	276	286
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34¼	36¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	60	64
Central Hanover B&Tr (4)	70¾	73¾
Chase National (1.40)	27	28½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	37¼	39¼
Commercial (8)	161	169
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11⅞	13⅛
Corn Exchange Bk&T(2.40)	36¾	37¾
Empire Trust (3)	43½	46½
First National (80)	1105	1135
Guaranty Trust (12)	230	235
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Kings County (80)	1170	1220
Lawyers Trust (1)	23½	26½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34¼	36¼
*Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅜
National City (1)	27½	29
New York Trust (3½)	69⅞	72⅞
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2⅝	3⅛
United States (60a)	995	1035

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	37⅞	39⅞
Merchants National (12)	310	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	39	44
National Shawmut (1)	17⅞	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	225	250
United States Trust (.50)	6⅞	8¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	12⅞	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	45	50

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	31⅞	34⅜
Continental Illinois (4)	75¾	79¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	25⅜	27⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137	142
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47⅞	49⅞
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28⅛	29⅝
Agricultural (3a)	65¾	68¾
American Alliance (1a)	20⅛	21⅝
American Equit (1)	16¼	17¾
American Ins Nwk (½a)	13⅝	14⅝
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
American Reserve	10⅜	11⅜
American Surety (2½)	52⅜	54⅜
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4¼e)	70¼	73¼
Boston (16a)	530	550
Camden Fire (1)	19	20½
City of New York	15	16½
Connecticut General Life (1)	27⅞	29⅞
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	34⅝	36⅝
Federal (1.40)	37½	39½
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	53¼	54¼
Firemans Fund (SF) (3)	71⅜	74⅜
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	27⅛	28⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	42⅝	44⅝
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	15	16½
Glens Falls (1.60)	36½	38½
Globe & Republic (½)	7¾	8¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅛	27⅝
Hanover (1.20)	23⅛	24⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	88¼	91¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27⅝	29⅛
Homestead (1)	13½	15
Ins Co North America (2½a)	69	71
Jersey Ins New York (2)	29½	32
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	7⅞
Maryland Casualty	3¼	3¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	65¾	69½
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	5⅜	6⅜
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	41¾	45¼
National Fire (2)	53¼	55¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7⅜
National Union (3a)	156½	161½
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	21¾	23¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	28⅛	30⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	41	43
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅝
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	2⅞	3⅝
Northern (3a)	82¼	86¼
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	94½	98½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	38⅝	40⅝
Phoenix (2a)	82⅞	85⅞
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13	14½
Providence-Washington (1)	30⅞	32⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	4½	5½
Republic Co Texas (1.20)	23⅞	25⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅞	21⅜
St Paul Fire & Marine (8)	257	267
Seaboard Surety (1.80e)	41⅛	43⅛
Security (1e)	36	38
Springfield (4½a)	121½	125½
Standard Accident	55¼	59
Travelers (16)	408	418
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	30¼	31¾
U S Fire (2)	47	49
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	80	84
Westchester (1.20a)	30¼	32¼

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.14	2.35
Amerex Holding	14.625	16.125
American Business Shares	2.50	2.75
Axe Houghton Fund	10.17	10.94
Bond Inv Tr of America	93.23	98.07
Boston Fund	13.30	14.30
Broad Street Investing	20.65	22.32
Bullock Fund	11.39	12.49
Canadian Investment Fund	2.65	3.25
Century Shares Trust	24.22	26.04
Christiana Securities Co	2060.00	2200.00
Commodity Corp	8.45	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	28.50	31.25
Dividend Shares	1.00	1.10
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.94	16.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.54	10.13
Equitable Invest Corp	22.62	24.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	21.75	22.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.05	15.12
Fund Investors Inc	15.98	17.51
General Capital	25.88	27.83
General Investors Trust	3.94	4.25
Incorporated Investors Tr	14.48	15.57
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.69	.76
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	.....	29.45	S-1	.....	22.56
B-2	.....	24.60	S-2	.....	11.32
B-3	.....	16.53	S-3	.....	8.24
B-4	.....	8.22	S-4	.....	2.94
K-1	.....	13.87	K-2	.....	12.09

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	77.00	77.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.70	31.70
Maryland Fund	2.85	3.40
Mass Invest Tr	17.01	18.29
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.14	8.75
Mutual Invest	8.29	9.06
Nation Wide Voting	1.01	1.11
New England Fund	10.10	10.89
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.99	14.625
Plymouth Fund Inc.	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	11.21	11.99
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	7.25	8.875
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.84	3.20
Scudder Stevens & Clark	77.32	78.88
Spencer Trask Fund	12.01	12.77
State Street Invest	62.17	66.81
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.34	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.63	.71
Wellington Fund	13.12	14.47

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.875	5.625
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.27	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.95	..
Diversified Tr C	2.95	..
Diversified Tr D	4.55	5.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.15	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.93	4.72
Nation-Wide Sec	2.90	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.77	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.23	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.19	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.92	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.01	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.375	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.24	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.50	.75
First Boston Corp	11.50	12.875

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109½	114½
Liberty Aircraft	8½	9⅝
Piper Aircraft	4	5⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7⅛

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	93¾	96¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108¼	111¼
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	77¾	80¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106½	109½
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101	104
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¼	100¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100	103
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99½	102½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	95¼	98¼
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98¾	101¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	67½	70
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102¼	105¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	109¾

Small Business Promised Fair Deal on Goods Distribution

Retail Price Ceiling Declared Unfortunate Economic Policy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in a previous article that though OPA is getting blamed for much of the present "confusion on the Potomac" for which it is not responsible, nevertheless it has contributed more than its fair share of this confusion.

First count against OPA is its method of price-control for the holding down of the cost of living. The principle is that of putting a blanket ceiling on retail prices and then hoping that this control will work backward to basic prices. It is proving in practice one of the most unfortunate economic policies ever adopted in this country.

Causes Distribution Jam

It has worked—but at the expense of a series of distribution jams which started promptly after the first OPA ruling under the First Price Control Act—that is, as soon as the excellently written but wholly unworkable General Maximum Price Regulation was promulgated. This kind of price control has, actually, kept the cost of living down rather effectively, so that OPA can rightly boast that against a 10-to-15 per cent rise in living costs in the last eight months of 1941, living costs have risen only about three per cent in the same eight months of 1942 under OPA control of retail prices.

But this kind of price control is something like trying to hold a mob back by simply blocking its front ranks. The rear ranks, in this analogy, are prices at wholesale, at the factory, and at the farm, and they have continued to press forward, resulting in a drastic squeeze of retailers, wholesalers, and processors, caught in between, as, to borrow a line from Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," about the Etruscans facing Horatio at the bridge,

". . . Those behind cried 'Forward!'
And those in front cried 'Back!' "

Or, as the Small Business Committee reported on Dec. 18, "Our existing system of distribution . . . has been seriously . . . weakened as a result of the policies thus far pursued by the OPA, and a collapse which might gravely imperil the entire war effort appears inevitable unless these policies are speedily corrected . . . In so many instances as, in the aggregate, to constitute an insuperable obstacle to thousands of distributors . . . the operating margins between replacement costs and ceiling prices are too thin to permit of continued operations except at a loss.

"In some instances the current replacement costs are actually higher than the current ceiling prices. In other cases the retail price ceiling has been so low as to induce a decline in the production of commodities vitally necessary to the health of the nation . . ."

The Hoover Criticism

Experienced criticism comes from another source, Herbert Hoover, who on the basis of his work as Food Administrator 25 years ago, ought to know. "In the last war," he said in Chicago recently, discussing this method of price control, "all nations had tried price ceilings from the retail end, then called 'Legal Maximums.' We realize the debacle which resulted and didn't adopt them . . . The constant shift in demand imposes insurmountable obstacles on the present price ceiling system, in which prices are fixed on hundreds of articles, compared with our twenty-odd basic commodities . . ."

The trouble was exaggerated beginning last May when OPA and Leon Henderson took the preposterous position that it was not necessary to control either farm prices or wages in order to protect retail price levels. Mr. Henderson had made the valid and important point during the previous 12 months that increasing volume gave business an increasing profit from reduced per-unit overhead, but OPA continued to assume that this could provide a cushion even in a period when volume had reached capacity and was due to decline.

The well-written official explanation which accompanied GMPR pointed out that retailers had a large amount of velvet in the form of profit margin which might be safely squeezed. But it was unevenly divided and trouble appeared promptly.

First difficulty appeared in the form of frantic pressure from some retailers for a "roll-back" of wholesale prices. Retailers' ceilings were fixed as of March, 1942, but the top prices they had charged in March were based on wholesale prices of six months previous. Meantime, however, wholesale prices had moved up sharply before they, too, were fixed by General Max. Thus retailers saw that in the autumn they would have to stick to retail prices based on March costs, but on goods with a sharply higher replacement cost—a squeeze that, it appears, the big fellows could stand better than the little ones.

Grocery Business Trouble

Next difficulty developed in the grocery business as retailers were caught, particularly in meats, between fixed retail prices and rising livestock prices. On September 5, 8, and 25 this page carried stories about the resultant meat "shortage." March ceilings—frozen by General Max in May—had been higher in some cities than others, and for some dealers than for others, and so the cities and the dealers with the higher March prices were getting the meats.

This kind of trouble still runs in butter. For instance San Francisco last March was paying about two cents higher for butter than Washington, D. C. With those prices now fixed, the butter is going to San Francisco, and Washington, D. C., is butterless.

But an outstanding example exists today of how a "decline in the production of commodities vitally necessary to the health of the nation" has resulted, is in the flour situation. Flour prices have been fixed on the basis of $1.22 wheat. But wheat is now over $1.32.

Millers' margins are normally too small to stand this squeeze. So the flour-milling industry approaches paralysis, and unless OPA gets around to the matter soon, there will be an artificial flour and bread shortage in the United States.

The idea of a ceiling on retail prices was pushed by Bernard Barch. Mr. Baruch had no experience in World War I with price control. His War Industries Board did very little pricing except for the work on copper done by Robert Brookings' committee.

It should be said for Mr. Baruch that he wanted to freeze everything at one moment—not only retail prices but also wages, farm prices, wholesale prices, and so on. Leon Henderson stuck to the mad notion that retail prices could be fixed even if wages and crop prices were not.

In Continual Dither

As a result prices—and the OPA—have been in a continual dither since last May. General Max has been almost wholly superseded by special price regulations, and now OPA has a new super-scheme to stream-line and simplify the whole disorderly system of retail price control. General Max proved unworkable, almost from the beginning, but the amendments and exceptions and special rules have been no great improvement. They have made for confusion worse confounded.

The amendments and exceptions and substitutions by OPA which have replaced General Maximum Price Regulation have given relief to one hard-pressed business group after another—particularly little fellows, as indicated by the poignant squawk of the Small Business Committee—but they have made the regulation of retail prices preposterously and incredibly complicated.

On a retailer's shelves items jostle each other of which some must be priced as of March under General Max and others as of other dates and on other bases. The very biggest chain retailers do their best, both for patriotic motives and because they are politically vulnerable, to obey the letter of the rules.

It is safe to say that such organizations as Great Atlantic & Pacific, Allied Stores, and other big chains, super-markets, and department stores break the law thousands of times weekly, though they do their best to observe it. How little one-man outfits can hope to keep legal is anybody's guess.

(To be continued)

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

SEC Proceedings Against Utility

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted reorganizations proceedings against Indiana Hydro-electric Power Company and its parent, Midland United Company, of which Hugh M. Morris of Chicago is trustee in bankruptcy.

The commission consolidated hearings on the proceedings with those on a recapitalization plan submitted recently by the power company. Hydro's properties, which include two hydro-electric plants near Monticello, Ind., are operated by Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

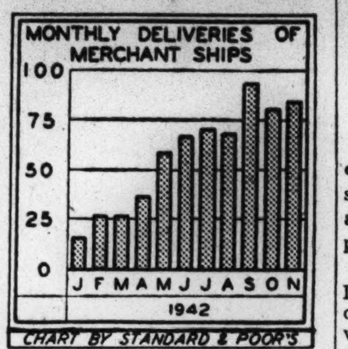
The commission gave the respondents until Jan. 19 to file an answer to allegations that voting power should be redistributed and the plant account, depreciation reserve and other items restated.

Hydro's plan includes recapitalization of outstanding common and preferred stock as $10 par value new common and reduction of capital by $3,180,770, to be credited to capital surplus.

Old Hosiery For Powder Bags

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first month's salvage of silk and nylon hosiery yielded 140,000 pounds from about 2,800,000 pairs, the War Production Board announced. About 15 pairs of silk hosiery are needed to make one average-size powder bag.

84 Merchant Ships Delivered Last Month



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Deliveries of 84 merchant ships in November brought the total for the first 11 months of 1942 to 625 vessels.

Morgenthau Opposed To Nugent Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau expressed opposition to the Nugent proposal for advance installment buying of consumer goods for postwar delivery. It would give people at home an unfair advantage over men on the battle fronts, he said.

The Secretary told his press conference he could see no advantages over the present war bond program.

Mentioning the proposal of Rolf Nugent, OPA official, Mr. Morgenthau said it wolud leave men in the armed forces "out in the cold" while permitting people at home to build up priorities in a variety of goods for postwar use.

Asserting this was "the most important reason why I'm against it," Mr. Morgenthau said also he could not see the justice of a program which would operate in favor of people "earning big salaries at home" while men in the armed forces "earning $50 a month could not get in on it."

Mr. Nugent's proposal would establish a system of priorities on durable goods such as automobiles and refrigerators, on which people could begin paying now for delivery in the postwar era.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury had received "a dozen" proposals of a similar nature and he had recently had the Nugent plan analyzed.

"He (Nugent) wants us to pay 6 per cent commission, but we don't have to pay any under the war bond program," the Secretary commented.

Advocates of the advance installment purchase proposal have contended it would syphon large sums of money from a war-inflated economy and thus act as a curb on inflation and in addition would pile up a backlog of durable goods orders for industry.

Mr. Morgenthau said the same purpose could be accomplished with war bonds: "You can buy a war bond and turn it into cash in 60 days and buy whatever you want."

U. S. Victory Loan Drive Tops Goal By $3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON—The Treasury's gigantic victory loan drive has gone nearly $3,000,000,000 over its original goal of $9,000,000,000 in December loans, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said.

Up to Saturday night subscriptions totaled $11,946,000,000, and "we are sure it will go considerably over $12,000,000,000 before the month is out," Mr. Morgenthau told his press conference.

A breakdown of subscriptions showed $7,071,000,000 received from non-banking sources and $4,875,000,000 from banking sources.

Non-banking sources bought $1,681,000,000 in ⅞ per cent certificates, $1,003,000,000 in 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds, $2,830,000,000 in 2½ per cent bonds, $828,000,000 in tax notes and $729,000,000 in savings bonds. Banks purchased $700,000,000 in treasury bills, $2,117,000,000 in ⅞ per cent certificates and $2,058,000,000 in 1¾ per cent bonds.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said that only 3 per cent of the defense and war saving bonds sold since May, 1941, have been redeemed by their holders.

The Secretary told his press conference that of $6,886,000,000 in Series E bonds sold from May 1, 1941, through December 24, 1942, only $211,000,000 have been redeemed.

Seiberling Rubber Sales And Net Lower in Year

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Seiberling Rubber Co. reported consolidated net income of $732,928 for the year ended Oct. 31, compared with $813,918 for the previous year. Sales totaled $11,681,388, a decrease of 14.7 per cent under the $13,693,952 figure for the preceding fiscal year, Chairman F. A. Seiberling and President J. P. Seiberling told stockholders.

During the year, the concern organized the Seiberling Metal Products Co., a new wholly-owned subsidiary with a plant at Wooster, O., which is being equipped with government machinery.

The statement said, "The year 1943 should be the company's biggest year with respect to sales, although the heavy tax burdens necessary to financing the war, plus higher manufacturing costs, should serve to retard increases in net profits."

New Ruling On Wages Is Made by WLB

By the Associated Press

State, county and municipal governments have assumed final responsibility for controls over wages and salaries of their 3,000,000 employees.

The authority, held by the War Labor Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since Nov. 12, was relinquished Dec. 28 as a sequel to a recent decision by WLB that ti had no right to rule in labor disputes involving state and municipal agencies and their employees.

Joint Statement

A joint statement, however, held that the duty of public employers to conform to the national stabilization policy in adjusting employees' compensation is clear.

Hereafter, the statement added, salary or wage revisions need not be submitted to the WLB and the International Revenue Commissioner for approval when they are made to correct "maladjustments, inequalities, or gross inequities" and would not raise salaries or wages above the prevailing wage rate of the area or community.

State and local agencies were requested to take up all other cases with the joint committee on salaries and wages, Department of Labor, Building, Washington.

WLB also delegated similar authority to the Secretary of Agriculture over 240,000 employees of the Department of Agriculture and its agencies whose salaries are not fixed by statute. The board, however, retained the right of review.

Other labor news:

Washington: President Roosevelt suspended the eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department on any public work in this country essential to prosecution of the war.

He provided in an executive order that their wages should be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours with overtime to be paid at a rate of time and a half for all hours in excess of eight in any one day.

The President said his action was necessary because of "an acute shortage of laborers and mechanics."

Washington: Dr. George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the War Labor Board, urged industry and labor to establish their own arbitration machinery for settlement of grievances as an aid to war production and the strengthening of collective bargaining.

Atlas Powder Case

Dr. Taylor expressed his views in a case involving the Atlas Powder Company, Giant, Calif., and the CIO mine, mill and smelter workers. The grievance procedure excludes promitions and transfers as subjects for arbitration and vests final authority for such decisions in the plant manager. The board rejected the union's request to change that, but enlarged the grievance procedure to provide for more extended discussion in individual cases.

La Crosse, Wis.: Members of the Federal Labor Union (AFL) local at the Trane Company who engaged in a walkout at the company's two plants here, voted at a mass meeting to return to their jobs, pending the outcome of a protest filed with the War Labor Board. The union protested against what it considered "the company's discriminatory practice of giving a Christmas bonus to all employees except members of the union."

G. M.'s 11 Months War Production $1,699,941,198

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced its war materials plants in the United States and Canada had delivered $1,699,941,198 in suplies in the first 11 months of this year.

For the past two months deliveries had been at an annual rate of about $3,000,000,000 a year, the announcement said.

November deliveries totaled $247,685,749, slightly under those of October, the company said, because of shifts in Government schedules, savings to the Government in the form of price reductions, and the fact that November was a shorter month.

For October and November combined, however, the value of deliveries exceeded by $89,942,036 the total for all of 1941.

General Motors hourly rated factory workers totaled 286,434 for the week ended Dec. 20, an increase of 11,346 in a month, lifting total company employment in the U. S. to 358,600. While another 13,379 are employed in Canadian plants.

Florida Power Merger Proposal Sent to SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A proposed merger of Florida Power Corporation, a subsidiary of General Gas and Electric Corporation in the Associated Gas and Electric System, with four subsidiaries was submitted for approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Companies to be merged with Florida Power are Florida Public Service Company, Sanford Gas Company, Santa Fe Land Company, and Georgia Power and Light Company. Restatement of the fixed assets of the merged companies and of increase of the depreciation reserves also were proposed.

Small Businessman to Get Fair Share of Merchandise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Government intends to assure the small businessman—and his customers—of a fair share of merchandise now limited by war-time economy.

Beginning in the second quarter of the new year, the volume of merchandise that big stores and wholesalers may accumulate will be limited to the same level in relation to sales as each maintained before the nation entered the war.

The new order, which does not apply to inventories of food or petroleum products, was announced last night by the War Production Board. The purpose, said WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, is to "assure a fair distribution of the limited quantities of consumers' goods available under a war economy."

The restrictions cover retailers, wholesalers and stock-carrying branches of manufacturers with annual net sales over $200,000 and with total mercantile inventories of $50,000 or more cost value. An estimated 25,000 retailers, 8,000 wholesalers and 12,000 manufacturers will be affected.

OCS Makes Survey

"An exhaustive survey made by the Office of Civilian Supply," Mr. Nelson said, "disclosed that some companies have been accumulating large inventories of consumer goods with the result that other stores, not so financially strong as the larger stores, have not been able to obtain any of the same items.

"In view of the curtailed production of civilian goods, brought on by the enormous demands of the war program, it is absolutely essential to obtain a nation-wide distribution of the consumer goods that are produced.

"The few hundred people that live in the many crossroads towns throughout the country must have the same opportunities to fill their needs for clothing or household articles as the millions of people who live in our large metropolitan areas."

In addition, Mr. Nelson said, the many new communities which have sprung up around war plants must be able to purchase goods for war workers and their families. Without some control over mercantile buying, such merchants, many of them new, might find it impossible to get scarce goods because manufacturers and wholesalers would tend to favor their old, large customers in big cities.

Reports of inventories will be required by WPB only from firms which have excessive inventories next spring, although the controls will apply to every merchant who on or after November 30, 1942, had or has a total inventory with a cost value of $50,000 at the end of any quarter of his federal income tax year, and who also had during the 12 months preceding the end of the same quarter net sales of consumers' goods of $200,000 or more.

In the second quarter of next year the restrictions go into effect—on March 1 for firms whose tax year or tax quarter starts December 1; on April 1 for companies whose tax year or tax quarter begins January 1; and May 1 for those whose tax year or quarter begins on February 1.

"Normal" inventory as prescribed by the order is reckoned on a formula based on the ratio of inventory to sales during the corresponding quarters of 1939, 1940, and 1941, Thus, if a company's net sales in the second quarter of those years averaged $100,000 and its inventory at the beginning of each of those quarters averaged $50,000, the company would have a stock-sales ratio of 50 per cent.

Therefore, if its anticipated net sales for the second quarter of 1943 amount to $120,000, its permitted "normal" inventory at the start of the quarter would be 50 per cent of that amount, or $60,000.

To allow for expected shipping difficulties and the uncertainty of deliveries, a "tolerance" factor is allowed. This will give a merchant a leeway of 15 per cent of normal inventory in the mountain and Pacific time zones, and a 10 per cent leeway in the eastern or central time zones.

If a store's actual inventory when the controls go into effect exceeds the "normal" supply plus the tolerance, it will be limited in the amount of goods it can buy during the quarter. However, regardless of the amount of inventory, any store will be permitted to buy one-third of the cost of goods sold by it during the preceding quarter; this will make it possible for a merchant to balance his lines.

Report to WPB

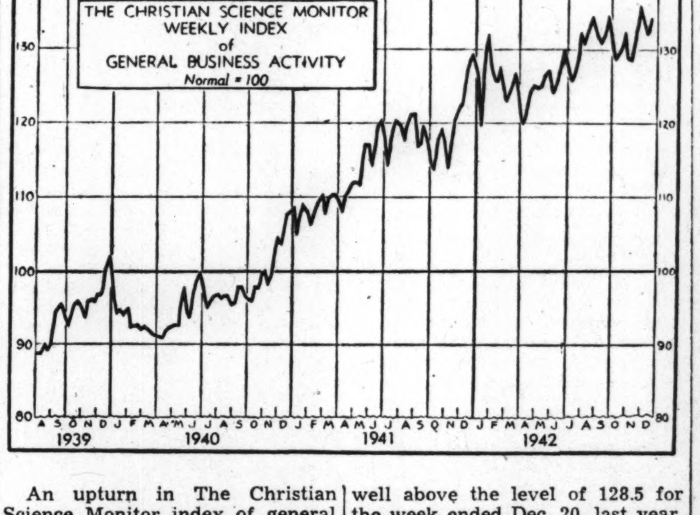
If the inventory is excessive, the merchant must fill out and send to WPB a monthly report on the status of his current purchases. He may purchase only an amount of goods which will give him a normal inventory at the start of the next quarter, and he is limited in his purchases in the first month of the quarter to one-third of the total amount which he may buy.

The order gives WPB broad powers to issue specific instructions to individual merchants "increasing or decreasing the allowable receipts"; that is, specifying how much goods may be purchased to bring inventories down to normal.

At a press conference Eaton V. W. Read, who will administer the order for WPB, said department store inventories at the end of October were 32 per cent higher than their level of one year before, while inventories of all retail outlets were about 16 per cent higher.

Mr. Read, who was chairman of the committee which drafted the program, said it was intended not so much to redistribute goods as to "prevent the present situation from getting worse."

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Dec. 19 cancelled more than half of the loss of the previous two weeks. The index registered 134.5 (prel.) for the week as against 132.2 for the seven day period ended Dec. 12. This was well above the level of 128.5 for the week ended Dec. 20, last year, when the index was advancing rapidly.

Increases were recorded for the three components of the index. Miscellaneous freight carloadings showed the sharpest gain, countering expectations for a continuation of the year-end decline.

Electric power production set new records for both the actual weekly total and the seasonal corrected index. Bank debits outside New York City made a better than usual mid-week showing.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variations and long-term trend:

	Dec. 19,* 1942	Dec. 12, 1942	Dec. 20 1941
Combined index	134.5	132.2	128.5
Bkdebits outside NYC	152.0	151.4	139.8
Elec power production	123.7	122.8	115.2
Misc carloadings	127.8	122.5	130.5

*Preliminary.

California Exchange Trading Privileges

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the Los Angeles Stock Exchange to extend unlisted trading privileges to the following stocks:

American Viscose Corporation, $14 par common stock; Commonwealth Edison Company, $25 par shares; Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, $12 par common; Libby, McNeill & Libby, $7 par common; Standard Oil Company(Indiana), $25 par capital; and F. W. Woolworth Company, $10 par capital.

The commission reserved decision on the exchange's application to extend the same privileges to 17 other stocks, but expressed its intention of denying the application unless additional evidence was presented within 15 days.

Commercial Loans Rise in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $60,000,000 during the week ended December 23, the Federal Reserve Board reported in its weekly statement on condition of member banks in 101 leading cities.

American Viscose Wage Rise Agreement Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Viscose Corp. announced a wage increase agreement with the Textile Workers Union of America, retroactive to May 31, had been approved by the National War Labor Board.

The agreement provided for an increase of 3 cents an hour on the base rate to all hourly rated employees and 3 cents an hour on the premium rate to all piece-work employees, the company said. It covered an estimated 18,000 workers in the seven American Viscose plants at Marcus Hook, Lewistown and Meadville, Pa., Roanoke and Front Royal, Va., and Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.

Inflexible

© Harris & Ewing

Thurman Arnold

Lord and Thomas Advertising Firm To Quit Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert D. Lasker, principal owner, president and director of Lord and Thomas, one of the largest and oldest advertising agencies in the world, said the firm would discontinue operations at the end of business on Dec. 31.

Mr. Lasker is retiring from advertising but under the name of Foote, Cone and Belding his former associates will operate as advertising agents occupying the same quarters as Lord and Thomas and retaining the same personnel.

The new firm heads—Emerson Foote, Fairfax M. Cone and Don Belding—have been executive vice-presidents respectively in charge of the Lord and Thomas offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles where the new firm will retain offices.

Mr. Lasker's reasons for leaving the advertising business were said by the firm to be a desire to devote all his time to "matters of public interest during these trying times as his experience and background warranted."

Lord and Thomas had been in business continuously 70 years and claims to have placed an average of $30,000,000 worth of advertising yearly for the past six years.

Mr. Lasker went to work for the firm in 1898 at $10 a week and 12 years later owned it.

From 1918 to 1920 Mr. Lasker was assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee and from 1921 to 1923 was chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Crude Oil Output Lower Dec. 26 Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 12,985 barrels to 3,896,765 for the week ended December 26, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was down 5,000 to775,250; Eastern fields, 1,200 to 91,100; Kansas, 9,800 to 295,900; Oklahoma, 2,300 to 354,850; Texas, 1,725 to 1,388,425, and East Texas, 600 to 358,000.

Illinois production increased 5,500 to 246,300; Louisiana, 3,600 to 316,800; Michigan, 900 to 59,800, and the Rocky Mountain states, 3,460 to 123,540.

Arnold Sees No Suspension Of Trust Laws

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, says there is a widespread but erroneous notion among some businessmen that the anti-trust laws have been suspended or abrogated for the duration of the war.

While to a "certain and well-defined extent our anti-trust laws have had to yield to the emergency," Mr. Arnold said in a letter to Chairman Patman (D) of Texas, of the House Small Business Committee, they have by no means been permanently discarded.

The letter, dealing generally with the problems of small business, was made public in part today by Mr. Patman.

The department's policy, Mr. Arnold explained, was to suspend proceedings under anti-trust statutes when either the Secretary of War or of the Navy believed prosecution would interfere with the war effort. The War Production Board's power to grant certain exemptions from the laws, Mr. Arnold added, has been exercised sparingly and cautiously.

Otherwise, Mr. Arnold asserted, the anti-trust laws "are fully as operative and effective today as they have ever been," with the division "especially vigilant to see that the war effort is not used as a pretense for their evasion."

Despite precautions, Mr. Arnold declared, there will be casualties among small business concerns and "many thousands" of them "are being crowded out of existence."

In the process of building an armed force quickly and effectively after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, he said, "giant institutions . . . were literally flooded with large orders" and the small business unit, "rightly or wrongly, was largely ignored. . . ."

As major contributing causes of the economic condition of small business, Mr. Arnold listed the shortage of basic raw materials, competition for an "maldistribution of" manpower, the "congestion of Government procurement and puchasing and their channeling into the large units of industry" and the orders of limitation, exclusion and freezing issued by war agencies.

Belgian Railway Stocks Delisted

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today approved the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration two issues of Belgian National Railways Company securities. The securities were participating preferred stock, series C to J, par value 500 Belgian francs, and American shares each representing five shares of participating preferred stock, series C to J.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 108

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 16, 1942, for the quarter ending December 31, 1942, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

San Francisco, California.

COMMERCIAL BANKING
TRUST SERVICES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

AT EASE

Customers tell us they feel completely "at ease" when they do business with this bank . . . that they have a comfortable, "at home" feeling in talking with us about loans or other transactions.

Perhaps one reason is the moderate size of this eighty-nine-year-old institution, which always tries to render a *personalized* type of service.

Whether your banking business is large or small, you are cordially invited to talk with the Rockland Bank of Boston.

The
National Rockland Bank
of Boston
30 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '52-49	110.11	110.11	110.11
1 2⅞s '60-55	109.2	109.2	109.2
4 2½s '67-62	100.2	100.2	100.2
2 2½s '68-63	100.7	100.7	100.7
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s '52-44	103	103	103
New York City Bonds			
3 3s '80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
24 Alleghany 5s '50 Mod	60½	60	60½
24 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	52	51½	52
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
22 Am & For P 5s '2030	80¼	79	79
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
35 Am T & T 3s '56	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅞	103¾	103¾
9 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111¼	111½
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95	94½	94¼	94¼
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112	112	112
14 Atl & Birm 4s 33	30	29¼	29½
5 AC Line 1st 4s 52	85¼	85¼	85¼
9 AC Line clt 4s 52	73⅜	73	73⅜
16 AC Line 4½s 64	60½	60¼	60¼
4 Atl GU&WI 5s 59	101	100¾	101
10 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	61	60½	60½
63 B&O 95 st A	32	31⅛	31¾
69 B&O 95 st C	34½	33½	34¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	31⅞	31	31½
75 B&O 96 st F	31¾	31	31¾
65 B&O cv 60 st	23	22½	22⅝
25 B&O 4s 48	59¼	58⅝	59¼
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52	51½	51½
14 B&O SW 50s st	39¾	39⅜	39¾
26 B&O T C 4s 59	45¾	45½	45½
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
2 Beech Creek 3½s 51	83	83	83
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39⅜	39⅝
9 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57B	99	99	99
12 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅜	34¾	35
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	11½	11¼	11½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77½	77½	77½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Can Pac 5s 54	93¾	93½	93½
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
12 Celanese 3½s 62	102⅛	102¼	102¼
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	97½	97½
8 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	5⅞	6¼
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22¾	22¼	22¾
11 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	33⅛	33	33⅛
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67¾	67⅛	67⅛
17 Cen New Eng 4s 61	67½	67½	67½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83	82⅜	82¾
18 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	17¾	17¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16½	16¾
16 Cen R R N J 4s 87	16½	16	16
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	94⅛	93½	93½
1 C&O 1st 4s 89 R & A	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
64 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¾	15¾	15¾
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73	72½	72½
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64⅝	64⅝
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31½	31	31
3 ChGtW inch 4½s 2038	38	38	38
19 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66½	66⅜	66⅜
11 Chi I & L 6s 66	7	7	7
6 Chi I & L 5s 47	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10 Chi I & L 5s 66	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅝	17⅜	17½
148 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4
2 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	44	43¾	44
20 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43⅜	43¼	43¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43¼	42¾	42¾
18 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¼	41¼	41¼
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	39¾	39⅜	39¾
32 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39¼	39	39
33 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23	22¾	22¾
65 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33½	33½
2 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	33¼	33¼	33¼
111 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3½	3¼	3⅜
50 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¾	22½	22¾
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	33	33	33
10 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
96 CRI & P 4½s 52A	20⅜	20	20¼
23 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3½	3⅜	3⅜
35 CRI & P 4s 88	32⅞	32¼	32½
185 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅝	18¼	18¼
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	94⅞	95
5 Childs Co 5s 43	49	49	49
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	27	27	27
103 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¼	44¾	45
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71	70	71
11 Clev Un Term 5s 73	64½	64¼	64⅜
4 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
11 Col &So 4½s 80	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93	92⅞	93
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	88	87⅞	88
21 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Comlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
14 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Consum Pw 3½s 70	110	110	110
1 Consum Pw 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
12 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94	94	94
20 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	28	27⅝	28
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	46	46	46
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	39½	39½	39½
7 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	33¾	33½	33¾
2 Curtis Pub 4s 55	96	96	96
33 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅜	55	55⅜
22 D&RG 4½s 36	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛
92 D&RG 4s 36	20½	20¼	20½
23 D&RG .s 36	3⅛	3	3
27 D&RG W 5s 55 asd	2¾	2½	2½
33 D&RG West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17¼
1 D Moin&FtD 4s 35 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
9 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
7 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64⅞	62½	62½
28 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54¼	54¾
17 Erie 4s 95	93	92½	92½
22 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20½	20¼	20¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Ca & Ela cn 5s 45	17½	17½	17½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	99½	99½	99½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91½	91½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
28 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¾	82¼	82¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
27 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75½	75⅛	75½
12 G Gal & W deb B	9	8¾	8⅞
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
12 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
14 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	90½	90	90
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40¾	40	40½
33 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¼	46¾	46¾
32 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19½	19½
10 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51 reg	85	85	85
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
28 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45	45⅜
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
39 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅞	41½	41¾
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81	81	81
10 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41½	41	41
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	47½	47½	47½
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	36½	36¼	36¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41½	41¼	41½
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5½	5⅜	5⅜
17 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	23	22⅞	22⅞
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
12 Int Hydro El Cv 6s 44	37	36¾	37
4 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	96	96	96
48 Int T&T 4½s 52	63½	66	66⅛
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
9 James F&Clea 4s259	46	45¼	45¼
33 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	94	94	94
4 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	85	85	85
32 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	60¾	60⅛	60¼
1 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
4 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
4 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
4 K C South 3s 50	62¾	62½	62¾
20 K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	87¼	86½	86½
2 Lac Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
50 Lautaro Nit inc 75	53	53	53
5 Leh&NY 4s 45	85¼	85¼	85¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	67½	67½
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52⅞	52	52
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
66 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29	29¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2004 st	27½	27½	27½
2 Leh Val Herb 5s 51	55½	55½	55½
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Liggett&M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98	98¼
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	79	78	79
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	94	94	94
2 Maine Cen 4½s60	45¼	45¼	45¼
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49¾	50
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	39¼	39¼	39¼
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 M & StL 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	15⅝	15⅝
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15¼	15⅛	15¼
41 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
87 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39½	39⅛	39¼
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¼	18	18¼
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40¼	40½
6 M-K-Tex 4s 68 B	32¼	32¼	32¼
48 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4½	4	4½
53 Mo Pac 5s 65 A2xin	33⅝	33	33¼
224 Mo Pac 5s 77 F xin	33⅝	33	33½
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
33 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
25 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	33¾	33½	33¾
85 Mo Pac 5s 81 I xin	33½	33	33⅜
101 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10½	10	10¼
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110½	110½	110½
18 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30½	30½	30¼
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¼	36¾	36¾
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	69	69
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
11 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	1001¼	101	101
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	123½	123½	123½
2 NJ Pow &L 4½s 60	109½	109⅛	109⅛
3 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1 NY&Q ns E&P 3½s65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
113 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51⅛	51⅛	51½
125 NYC 4½s 2013A	46⅝	46¼	46¾
42 NYC cn 4s 98	51½	50¾	51½
1 NYC 3¾s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
43 NYC cv 3½s 52	66⅝	66⅛	66¼
20 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	74½	75
20 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53	52¾	52¾
8 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	49	49	49
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s298	49	49	49
15 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76¼	76¼
36 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62⅝	62½
1 NYCh&StL 3¼s 47	99½	99½	99½
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	101	101	101
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	86	86	86
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
12 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58	58	58
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55¼	54¾	55
71 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36	35½	35¾
42 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	48¼	47½	47¾
45 NYNH&H 4½s 67	33½	33	33½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	32	32	32
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	31¾	31¾
16 NYNH&H 4s 57	7⅝	7½	7½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	30	30	30
18 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31	30	30
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31¼	30	30
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6⅛	6¼
6 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1¾	1¾
2 NY S&W geu 5s 40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
14 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¼	8	8
1 Niagara Falls P3½s66	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74½	74½	74½
6 Norf&W 4s 96	124½	124½	124½
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65¼	65⅜
13 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53⅜	53	53⅜
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53½	53¼	53¼
36 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	48¾	49
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅜	41⅜	41½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110	110	110
13 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Ont PNFall 5s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99½	99½
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅛	111	111
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	111⅛	111½	111½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107⅝	107½	107½
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
12 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Parmelee T 6s 44	58¾	57½	58¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107½	107½	107½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102	101½	101⅝
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96	95⅞	96
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96	96	96
20 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88⅜	88⅜
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112	112	112
15 Peoria & East 4s 60	43⅜	43¼	43¼
11 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	4⅝	4½	4½
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
9 Pere Marq 4½s 80	56¾	56	56
25 Pere Marq 4s 56	63⅝	63½	63⅝
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105	105	105
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	95¼	94¾	95¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
9 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8¼	8¼	8¼
34 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	37	36¾	36¾
15 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	20½	20⅜	20⅜
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2½	2½	2½
3 PCC&SL 5s 70 A	104½	104¼	104½
3 PCC&StL 4½s77	100⅝	100¼	100¼
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58 A	52½	62¼	62¼
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60 C	52½	52½	52½
36 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92¾	91½	91½
4 Potom El P 3¼s 66D	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
15 Readg 4½s 97A	79	78¼	78¼
15 Readg 4½s 97B	78½	77½	77½
33 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 91	88¼	88	88¼
10 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102½	102½	102½
1 Repub Steel 5½s 54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101	101	101
40 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	27	26¼	26¼
1 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	108	108	108
10 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 StL IM&S4sR&G 33	77	76¼	77
22 StL SF 5s 50B	20¼	19¾	19¾
8 StL SF 5s B 50 ct	19½	19⅜	19⅜
76 StL SF 4½s 78	18⅛	18⅞	19⅛
29 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	18⅝	18½	18½
64 StL SF 4s 50A	18½	18⅛	18⅛
5 StL SF 4s 40A ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 StL SW rfg 5s 90	26	25½	25½
24 StL SW 1st 4s 89	85	85	85
6 StP&KC ShL4½s41	16	16	16
8 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103⅜	103¾
156 Seab A L cn 6s 45	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
25 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	14	13¾	13¾
31 Sea A L 4s 50 st	27⅛	26¼	26¼
81 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	14⅜	14⅜	14½
36 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	13½	13⅛	13⅛
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98⅛	98¼
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	39	39	39
74 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53	53½
54 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅛	50¾	51
104 So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51	51½
34 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69⅛	69½
20 So Pac clt 4s 49	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
29 So Pac 3¾s 46	93⅜	93	93⅜
77 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53½	53¼	53¼
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	87⅜	87¼	87¼
17 South Ry 6½s 56	91¾	91½	91½
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	87½	87½	87½
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	92⅛	92	92
40 South Ry gen 4s 56	68½	67¾	67⅞
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	83½	83½	83½
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	89¼	89½	89½
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Teark ¾ Ft Sm 56s 50	87⅜	87¼	87¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
10 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	67	66¾	67
2 Tex &Pac 5s 80D	67	67	67
34 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
5 Third Ave 4s 60	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
2 Tel & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	87	86½	87
10 T St L&W 4s 50	90½	90½	90½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Un Pac 3½s 80	105½	105½	105½
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94	94	94
11 Utah P & L 5s 44	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
3 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	89½	89½	89½
18 Wabash 4¼s 91	34⅛	34	34
23 Wabash 4s 81	45	44¾	45
27 Wabash 4s 71	82⅞	82½	82½
4 Walwrth 4s 55	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42⅛	42⅛
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41½	41½	41½
3 Wesch Lt 5s 50	119½	119½	119½
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94	93⅞	94
4 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
20 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35	34⅞	34⅞
17 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34⅞	34¾	34¾
13 Western Un 5s 51	86⅞	86½	86½
22 Westrn Un 5s 60	82¾	82⅛	82⅛
6 Western Un 4½s 50	84	83½	83½
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89	88¾	89
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103	103	103
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	46½	46½	46½
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Yung S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	15	15	15
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	15	15	15
29 Argentine 4½s 48	97½	97	97½
32 Argentine 4½s 71	86	85¼	86
13 Brazil 8s 41	35½	35¼	35½
9 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
3 Buen A 4¾s 77	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
4 Canada 5s 52	101	100⅞	101
10 Canada 3s 68	97¼	97	97
7 Canada 3s 67	97½	97⅛	97½
3 Chile MtB 6½s 57 asd	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Chile Mtg B 6s 61 asd	17¼	17⅛	17¼
6 Chile MtgBk 6s 62 asd	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Chile 6s 60	19½	19½	19½
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18½	18¼	18½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	19½	19½	19½
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept	19½	19½	19½
22 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18⅝	18½	18⅝
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
11 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	16½	16¼	16½
16 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	51¾	51¾	51¾
28 Colomb 3s 70	38¾	38¼	38¼
11 Costa Rica 7s 51	19¾	19¼	19¼
57 Cuba 4½s 77	73	72¾	73
10 Denmark 4½s 62	40	40	40
2 Medellin Mun6½s54	15½	15½	15½
9 Mendoza (Prov) 4s54	82	82	82
92 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9	8¾	9
5 Mex 10 4s asd 45	12¾	12¾	12¾
33 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	9	8½	9
32 Norway 4¼s 65	78	78	78
7 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	74	73⅝	73⅝
31 Peru 7s 59	13	12⅞	12⅞
33 Peru 1st 6s 60	12⅞	12½	12⅝
9 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16	15⅞	16
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16½	16½	16½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61½	61½	61½
2 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	62¾	62¾	62¾
4 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	64½	64⅜	64½

Total bonds sales today $6,460,300. Previous day $9,136,100. Week ago $8,351,400. Year ago $12,628,400 Two years ago $9,233,850. Jan. 1 to date $2,287,559,150. Year ago $2,105,582,450. Two years ago $1,671,698,875.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	80	79¾	79¾	80⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	23⅜	22¾	23	23⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	62¾	62¼	62¾	62½
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅛	7½	8⅛	7⅝
	Bos & Me A pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	Bos & Me B pf	1⅞	1⅞	7⅞	1⅞
	Bos & Me C pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¼
	Bos & Me st pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
	Bos & Me st A pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	East Bos Land	75c	75c	75c	75c
	East Gas&Fuel	75c	66c	66c	75c
3.00c	East G&F pf	19	18¼	18¾	19¼
4.50	East G&F pr pf	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	42½
	East MassStRy	2	2	2	2¼
	East MassSR pf B		23	23	24
1.25d	Eastern SS	9	9	9	9⅝
	Hath Bak A	3	3	3	3
..	Isle Royale	68c	68c	68c	68c
..	Maine Cent	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5.75d	NE Tel&Tel	86¾	86	86	87⅛
..	North Butte	25c	23c	25c	25c
..	Old Col RR	20c	20c	20c	20c
..	Quincy Min	66c	65c	65c	66c
.65d	Shawmut As	9½	9½	9½	9¾
4.00d	Unit Sh M	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	62½
..	Utah M&T	25c	24c	24c	20c
2.25d	Warren SD	16¼	15¼	15¼	17

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Foster Wheeler Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Foster Wheeler Corp. (engines and machinery) has declared a dividend of $7 a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock on account of accumulations, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 12. With this payment, arrears will be reduced to $35 a share.

F. E. Myers Earns $2.96 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—F. E. Myers & Bros. Co., makers of farm equipment, reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $592,363, equal to $2.96 a share of the capital stock. This compared with $1,090,969, or $5.45 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.37⅛	1.36⅛	1.37⅛	1.36½
Minneapolis	1.31⅜	1.30¾	1.31⅜	1.30¼
Kansas City	1.32	1.30⅝	1.31⅞	1.30½
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.93⅝	.93⅝
July wheat				
Chicago	1.37⅝	1.36⅝	1.37⅛	1.36½
Minneapolis	1.32¼	1.31	1.32¼	1.31
Kansas City	1.32	1.30⅝	1.31⅞	1.30⅝
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.38½	1.37⅝	1.38⅝	1.37⅝
Minneapolis	N....	.....	1.33⅝	1.32⅝
May corn				
Chicago	.95¾	.94⅝	.95⅝	.94⅝
Kansas City	.91⅛	.90⅝	.91⅝	.90⅝
July corn				
Chicago	.96⅝	.95⅛	.96⅛	.95⅝
Kansas City	.92⅝	.91½	.92⅝	.91⅝
May oats				
Chicago	.55	.54⅝	.55	.54⅝
Minneapolis	.50½	.05⅛	.50½	.50⅛
Winnipeg	.49⅝	.48⅞	.49¼	.48⅝
Rye, Chicago				
May	.78½	.77	.77⅝	.77⅝
July	.80⅝	.79⅛	.80⅛	.80
Sept.	.82	.80⅞	.82	.81¾

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.72¾	1.73½	1.72¾	1.73½	1.72¾

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	....	....	....	13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				90.5b	90.5
May				89.5n	89.5
July				89.0n	89.0
Tops					
March				120.0b	120.0
May				118.5b	118.5
July	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5
October	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0	116.7

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.18	19.25	19.23	19.24	19.21
May	19.13	19.18	19.12	19.12	19.13
July	19.07	19.12	18.99	19.07	19.06
October	19.01	19.04	18.88	18.99	19.01
December	19.01	19.04	18.99	18.99	18.99
Spot 20.92					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63
March	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63
May	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63
July	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				8.86b	8.86
May				8.86b	8.86

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*December				44.55n	44.55
*January				44.60n	44.60
Eggs					
†December				37.90n	37.90
†January				37.90n	37.90
Potatoes					
January		2.94	2.93	2.93	2.93
March	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Onions					
January		1.61	1.58	1.58	1.55
February	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market did very well last week, not only holding the sharp gain of the previous week but slightly improving on it on (for nowadays) fairly heavy volume.

Of course the good market may be dismissed as merely the usual year-end rally, which seems to be one of the most reliable of seasonal market events. This might explain the large volume in the low-priced shares, which may also be in part due to selling for tax purposes.

But on the other hand the internal action of the market was a good sign for the coming year. Not only did the market appear to be consolidating recent gains, but it was chiefly led by the "blue-chip" issues, while on the other hand odd-lots were sold on balance. The blue-chip issues usually lead a bull market upward, and odd-lot holders generally do the wrong thing, so that their selling may be a bullish sign.

A Postwar Market

The market also continued to be largely a "postwar market," belying the predictions of those who look for the war to run another couple of years. Such postwar issues as the motors, rubbers, chemicals and oils were strong, together with the gold-mining isues and, in particular, the air transport issues, several of which continued to make new 1942 highs.

On the other hand the rails, now classed as war-babies, were not strong despite Southern's payment of $3.75 on the preferred, the declaration of $1 by Northern Pacific (its first such dividend in 10 years), and intimations that the ICC will not yield to OPA's urging that the freight advances of last Spring be rescinded. Strength in the coal shares was of course due to the fuel oil pinch, plus the prospect of a six-day week and consequently heavier production.

It now looks as though there may be some further rise in retail commodity prices, i. e., the cost of living. This is not assumed so much from OPA's impending troubles as from the following two causes: first, farm prices are likely to be allowed to rise further, in order to stimulate lagging farm production, and it now appears that these rises will be financed by higher retail food prices rather than by subsidies. Second, OPA's effort to hold prices back at the spigot rather than the source, i. e., at retail rather than at point of origin, has resulted in such confusion throughout the whole distributive system that the matter can probably be cleared up only by inching upward of price ceilings here and there to result in a pretty general advance in the aggregate. Already since May OPA is now making its third experiment in retail price control.

Price Regulation Troubles

First was General Maximum Price Regulation which has been almost wholly replaced by special regulations for special fields. Now comes the new plan to lump food distributors into three categories—independents, chains and supermarkets—and lay out a set of dollar-and-cent ceilings for each group for each region. The kicks against this are coming in unusually early; one is that this advertises to the public the fact that chains and supers usually charge lower prices than the independents.

The method appears to be cumbersome and just as subject as its predecessors to Mr. Hoover's trenchant criticism that everybody else tried this method and gave it up. Meantime the New York Journal of Commerce continues to run day after day thousands of words of new regulations that pour out from OPA, together with news stories of the squawks that come in from trade after trade, as each gets additional regulations, to the effect that the regulations won't work or will cause trouble and confusion.

Gas companies are incidental victims of the new fuel shortage, for the public is taking record-breaking amounts of gas through the kitchen stove as a means of beating the fuel oil shortage, and the only means of protecting themselves which the gas companies can take, since they too have difficulty in getting fuel oil to make gas and they cannot readily ration domestic customers, is to ration industrial consumers of gas, which may affect nearly every kind of industry except war plants—which incidentally consume huge quantities of manufactured and natural gas for furnaces, heat-treatments, etc.

Victory Loan Success

The enormous success of the Victory Loan drive is in large part due to the efforts of Allan Sproul, head of the New York Federal, and Perry Hall, head of the Victory Loan drive in the New York area, and the thousands of salesmen who volunteered for the task; for New York contributed far in excess of its share of subscriptions, both from the banks and from private investors. No such Treasury borrowings will now be necessary until at least April, despite the fact that war outlays are now running at the gargantuan rate of nearly $6,000,000,000 a month.

A new peak in irresponsibility was reached last week by the Department of Justice when Francis Biddle, the Attorney-General, who recently wrote a book about Chief Justice Holmes, made public a statement about the recent indictment of Anaconda, calling it "one of the most reprehensible cases of defrauding the government . . . ever to come to the attention of the Department." This is regarded in business circles as one of the most reprehensible cases of deceiving the public ever to be given wide-spread publication, for it trades on the public's blurred understanding of the difference between an indictment and a decision. Thurman Arnold has for years tried his cases in the newspapers, where the legal rule that a man is innocent until proved guilty is reversed into the rule that he is guilty unless proved (on the inside pages) innocent; but Attorney Generals are not expected to stoop to such unfair and unethical practices

H. F.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300 Aero Sup B (.80e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100 Ainsworth (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100 Air Way El App (.20e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
170 Ala Gt Sou (9e)	71¼	70¼	70¼
300 Alum Co Am (6e)	104	103½	104
400 Alum Co Am pf (6)	106⅛	105¾	105⅞
150 Alum Ltd (h8a)	87	86¾	86¾
1 Am Box Board (¼e)	4	4	4
1 Am Cap pf (.60k)	12½	12½	12½
1 Am C P&LA	14½	14½	14½
1 Am C PLA new	14½	14½	14½
12 Am Cit P&LB	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
22 Am Cyan B (.60a)	39⅞	39¼	39⅝
13 Am&Fgn P war	⅜	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
27 Am G&El (1.60a)	19⅛	18¾	18¾
1 Am G&El pf (4¾)	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Am Gen (.15e)	3	2⅞	3
1 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29	29	29
2 Am Gen $2½ pf (2½)	33	33	33
2 Am Laun Mch (2½e)	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
5 Am Light&T (1.20)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2400 Am Maracaibo	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Am Meter (1½e)	18½	18½	18½
700 Am Republics (.35e)	5⅝	5½	5½
100 Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6100 Am Superpow	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Am Superpow 1 pf	60¼	59¼	59¼
1000 Am Superpow pf	2½	2¼	2½
500 Am Writ Pap	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
200 Anch Poct F (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Ang-Wupp (.20e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 AppalElPow pf(4½)	97	97	97
1800 Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1	1⅛
4700 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1	1⅛
200 ArkNGas pf (.90k)	8½	8½	8½
300 Art Met Wks (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500 Atlantic C Fish (½e)	3¾	3⅜	3¾
75 Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	28½	28⅛	28⅛
500 Atlas Corp war	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Atlas D Forge (1e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Atlas Ply (1.80e)	15½	15½	15½
100 Automat Prod	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900 Auto V Mach (⅜e)	3⅛	3	3
100 Avery & Sons (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600 Babcock & Wil(1½e)	20	19	20
1700 Baldwin Loco war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600 Barium Sta Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
150 Barl & Seel A(1.20)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
700 Basic Refract (.40e)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
200 Beaunit Mills (.80e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
900 Beech Airc (1e)	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
800 Bellanca Air	3½	3¼	3¼
2200 Bark & Gay Furn	¼	¼	¼
100 Bickfords (1)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100 Birds S Fdy (1)	5¾	5¾	5¾
275 Balunters (.40e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000 Bliss (E W)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
900 Blue Ridge	¹³⁄₁₆	¹³⁄₁₆	¹³⁄₁₆
200 Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
100 Bohack (HC)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Bowm-Bilt H	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
400 Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2600 Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	¼	¼	¼
1200 Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	11¾	11½	11½
300 Breeze Corp (1½e)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
5100 Brewst Aero	3⅛	3	3⅛
600 Bridgpt Mach	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Brillo Mfg (1e)	11½	11½	11½
1800 Brown Rubber	½	½	½
100 Bruce (EL)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Buckeye PL (4)	37¼	37¼	37¼
1500 Buf N&EP pf	10½	10¼	10¼
50 Buf N&EP 5 pf	76¾	76¾	76¾
500 Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
200 Calamba Sug	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200 Callite Tung (¼e)	1⅜	1½	1½
1300 Can Marconi (h.40e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1300 Carrier Corp	8⅜	8	8⅛
300 Catalin Am (.10e)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
400 Cen & SW Ut	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
60 Cen NY Pow pf (5)	87	86¾	86¾
150 Cherry-Burrell (.90e)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100 Chesebrough (4a)	78¾	78¾	78¾
600 Chief Cons Mng	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Childs pf	8½	8½	8½
2400 Cities Service	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300 Cit Svc pf	52½	52¼	52¼
50 Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6)	77	77	77
100 City Auto Stpg (.60)	4½	4½	4½
1900 Claude Neon Lts	¼	³⁄₁₆	¼
300 Cleve El Illum (2¼)	28½	28	28
200 Cleve Tract (½e)	6	6	6
100 Clinch Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾
600 Colonial Airl	4⅞	4⅜	4½
2200 Colo Fuel&I war	1⅛	1	1
400 Colts P F Farm(5e)	48	46½	47
200 Colum G&E pf(5)	23	22¼	22¼
1300 Colum O&G	⅞	⅞	⅞
19300 Comwlth&So war	1-64	1-128	1-64
700 Comm P Svc (1.80e)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
100 Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Compo Sh Mvt (.80e)	7½	7½	7½
300 Conn Tel&Tel	2¾	2¾	2¾
200 Cons Biscuit (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
700 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	57	55½	55½
80 CG&E B pf B(4½)	111	110½	111
70 C G&E Bal pfC(4)	102¼	102¼	102¼
200 Cons Gas Ut	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Cons Ret Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
400 Cons Stl Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Cont G&E pr pf(7)	77	75	77
400 Cont Roll&Stl (2)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
50 Cook Pt&V (.80)	8½	8½	8½
700 Cooper-Bess(1½e)	8¼	8	8
100 Coop-B pr pf(3)	37¾	37¾	37¾
500 Copper Range(⅜e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600 Cornue G Min	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
400 Cosden Petro	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600 Creole Pet(½a)	16	15½	15⅝
2800 CW Liquid	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
900 Croft Brewing	7-32	7-32	7-32
400 Crown C Pet	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
200 Crown Drug (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
4400 Cuban Atl Sug(2½e)	10⅞	10	10¾
100 Cuban Tob	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Darby Pet(1)	9	9	9
100 DennisonMfgA (.30a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25 DennisonM pr pf (3)	47	47	47
500 Derby Oil	1⅛	1	1
100 Det Gask&Mfg (1)	8½	8½	8½
300 Det Gray Ir	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
300 Det Stl Prod (1¼e)	13½	13	13
60 Draper Corp (3)	57	56½	56½
200 Duro-Test (.05e)	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆
200 DuvalTexSul (2e)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
700 Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7⅛	7	7⅛
1300 East Gas&F	13	13	13
425 East G&F 6 pf (3k)	19	18¼	18¼
100 East G&F pr pf (4½)	43½	43⅜	43⅜
6200 East Sta Corp	3-32	1-16	1-16
250 East Sta pf A	9½	9⅛	9½
200 East Sta pf B	9½	9⅛	9½
70 East Sug As pf (3¾k)	32⅛	32	32
300 Easy Wash MB (½e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7400 El Bond & Sh	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1100 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43	42⅛	42⅝
400 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	41	40¼	40¼
400 ElP&L war	5-32	5-32	5-32
200 Emerson Elec (.35e)	4⅝	4½	4½
100 Emsco D&Eq (.35)	5	5	5
32 Equity Corp	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
425 Eq'ty Crp $3 pf	22¼	21¾	21¾
400 Esquire Inc (.35e)	2½	2¼	2¼
50 Eureka Pipe L (2½e)	25*	25½	25½
500 Fairchild Av	7⅛	7	7⅛
1800 Fairchild En & Air	1⅜	1¼	1
400 Fansteel Met	10⅛	10	10
500 Fedders Mfg (.15e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
30 Fire As Phil (2a)	53	53	53
200 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	80	79½	79½
500 Ford M Can A (h1)	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1400 Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3⅛	3	3
1200 Frank Cou Dis	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
200 Fuller (G A)	9	9	9
400 Gen Aloys	½	⅜	⅜
40 Gen Out Adv pf (6)	59¾	59¾	59¾
640 Gen Pub S pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
100 Gen Share	⅜	⅜	⅜
25 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	98	98	98
900 Gen Ald Coal (2e)	12⅛	12	12⅛
200 Godchaux Sug B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300 Goldfield Con	1-32	1-32	1-32
5000 Gorh Inc A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Gorh Mfg (2)	21⅛	21	21
400 Grand Rap V (.40)	3½	3½	3½
400 Gray Mfg	3	3	3
325 Gt Atl & P nv (5e)	66	65	66
1800 Gt NY Brew	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
500 Greenf T&D	5½	5½	5½
100 Groc Str Prod (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700 Gulf Oil (1a)	38⅜	37⅝	37¾
200 Hall Lamp (.30Oe)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Hartford Ray vtc	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆
100 Hat Cor Am B (½e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1000 Hearn D Strs	1½	1⅜	1⅜
50 Hearn D St pf (3k)	30	30	30
1700 Hecla Min (1)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100 Helena Rubin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300 Holl C Gold (h.65)	7	6⅝	6⅝
175 Horn & Hard (2)	25¼	24⅞	25¼
100 Horn (AC)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400 Humble Oil (2e)	60¼	59¾	59¾
600 Hum-Ross F (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Ill Iowa Pow	¾	¾	¾
1000 Ill Lwa Pow div ct	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100 Ill IowaPwpf(2.80k)	24½	24½	24½
50 Ill Zinc (¾e)	9½	9½	9½
600 Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	9½	9⅛	9⅜
600 Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	9½	9⅛	9⅜
200 Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	9½	9½	9½
1100 Ind Pipe L (.60e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10 Ind Svc 6% pf	20	20	20
20 IndplsP & L pf (5¾g)	89½	89½	89½
200 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	69½	68¾	69½
200 Int Cig Mch (1.60)	12½	12½	12½
3 Int Hyd-El pf	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1100 Int Indust	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2400 Int Petrol (h1)	13½	13¼	13½
500 Int Prod (¾e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200 Int S Raz B	⅝	⅝	⅝
300 Int Util B	1-32	1-32	1-32
200 Int Util pr pf (3½)	30⅞	30¾	30¾
600 Int Home Eq	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Inters Pw Del pf	1	1	1
100 Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜
400 Irv Air Ch (1a)	7⅛	7	7⅛
500 Ital Superpow A	1-16	1-16	1-16
800 Jacobs (FL)	2½	2⅜	2½
800 Jeannette Gla	1	⅞	⅞
10 JerC P&L 6pf (6)	69	69	69
10 Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	79	79	79
100 Ken-Rad T&LA (⅜e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Kennedy's (1.10e)	6⅜	6	6
1700 Kingston Prod (.10)	1⅝	1½	1½
800 Kirby Pet (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Klein (DE) (1.05e)	10½	10½	10½
30 Koppers Co pf (6)	92	91¼	91¼
20 Lack RR NJ (4)	20	20	20
1000 Lake Sh M (h.80)	8¼	7⅝	8¼
100 Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Lane-Wells (.80e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100 Lefcourt Real	½	½	½
300 Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1900 Leonard Oil Dev	3-32	3-32	3-32
300 Line Material (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1200 Lone Star Gas (.60a)	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
2000 Long Is Ltg	¹⁄₁₆	⅜	⅜
105 Long Is L pf	22	22	22
275 Long Is L pf B	19½	19	19½
100 Loudon Pack	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2000 Louis L & E (.40)	5⅛	5	5
450 Lynch Corp (2)	18	17¾	17¾
100 Margay Oil (1)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300 Marion St Shov	3	2¾	2¾
200 Mass Util Asso	5-32	5-32	5-32
100 Massey-Harris	4¾	4¾	4¾
500 McCord Rad B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 McWill Dredg (1)	7½	7½	7½
40 Mead John (3a)	121	119	121
400 Memph N Gas (.15e)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100 Mer&M Sec A	1½	1½	1½
200 Merritt-C&S	4¾	4¾	4¾
800 Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
300 Mich Bumper	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆
100 MicromatHone (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Mid StPAvtc (.31e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800 MidStPBvtc (.05e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
2000 MidWestCorp (.35e)	4⅝	4½	4½
25 Midvale (2.10e)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100 Mid West Ref (¼e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
425 Minn Min&M (.40e)	52½	51¼	51¾
100 Missouri P Svc (.40e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1500 Molybdenum (½)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
250 Monarch M T (3e)	17	16½	17
100 Monogram Pict	¾	¾	¾
60 Montg Ward A (7)	165½	165¼	165¼
50 Moody Inv pt pf(3)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1700 Mt City Cop .15e	1½	1⅜	1⅜
900 Nat Bellas Hess	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
500 Nat Cont (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
4700 Nat Fuel G (1)	8¾	8½	8¾
225 Nat P&L pf (6)	88¾	88½	88½
40 Nat P & L pf st (6)	86½	86	86
200 Nat Refin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 Nat Rub Mch (1)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1200 Nat Sug Ref (¼e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300 Nat Trans (1¼e)	10½	10½	10½
2400 Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Nat Un Rad	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆	³⁄₁₆
100 Navarro Oil .80e)	12	12	12
100 Nelson (H) (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Neptune Met A (1e)	6½	6½	6½
100 Nestle-LeMurA (.20k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
75 New Eng Pow Asso	⅝	⅝	⅝
475 N E P A 6% pf (4k)	25¼	24¼	25¼
200 New Eng T&T (5¾e)	86⅞	85¼	86½
100 N H Clock	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 New Idea (.60a)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
300 N J Zinc (3¼e)	56¾	56½	56½
100 NYShpbd fdsh (3e)	16	16	16
11900 Niag Hud Pow	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
150 Niag Hud 1 pf	53½	53⅜	53⅜
400 Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30 Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	92	92	92
1600 Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
600 Nip'sing Mns (h.10e)	¹³⁄₁₆	¹³⁄₁₆	¹³⁄₁₆
5200 Nor Am Lt&Pow	52	52	52
150 Nor Am L&P pf	53	51	52⅞
500 Nor Am Ut Sec	⅛	3-32	3-32
50 N Ind PS 6pf (6k)	82	82	82
50 N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	92½	92½	92½
200 Nor Pipe L (3.83e)	8	8	8
900 Nor Sta Pw A	4½	4⅛	4½
200 Novadel-Ag (2)	16	16	16
1100 Ogden Corp	2⅝	2½	2⅝
425 Ohio rass B (2)	17	16½	16⅞
70 Ohio Ed pf (6)	89	88½	88½
90 Ohio Pow pf (4½)	105¾	105	105⅛
500 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	50	49¾	50
11 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30	29⅞	29⅞
1 Pac Ltg pf (5)	104	104	104
64 Pantepec Oil Ven	3½	3⅜	3⅜
3 Prkrsbrg R&R 1e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Plym Mills	24	23	24
3 Penin Tel (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
36 Pennroad (¼e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
7 Pa-Cent Airl	11	11	11
1 Pa Gas&El A	⅛	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
1 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	77	75½	75½
3 PaWat&Pow (4)	51½	49	49
300 Pharis T¾R (.30e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
300 Phila Co (½e)	5	5	5
100 Phillips Pkg (½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1000 Phoenix Sec	9	8	8⅞
100 Pierce Govern (.90e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200 Pioneer Gold (h.33e)	1	15-16	1
800 Pitney-Bowes (.40e)	6	6	6
60 Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	48	46¾	48
100 Pleas V Wine (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
100 Plough Inc (.60)	7½	7½	7½
800 Potrero Sugar	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Powdr & Alex (.60)	4½	4½	4½
100 Premier Gld (h.06)	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
300 Pressed Met	3½	3½	3½
150 Pug Sd P&L 5 pf(5k)	101	100½	100½
200 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	45	44½	44½
500 Pug Sd P&T (1¼e)	6½	6¼	6¼
10 Quaker Oats (4)	69	69	69
1400 RKO opt war	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
100 Rwy & Lgt Sec (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
100 Raym Conc (1a)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200 Red Bank Oil	½	½	½
200 Reed Roll Bit (1½e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
500 Reiter-Fost	1-32	1-32	1-32
125 Reliance E&E	10⅛	10	10
1400 Republic Avia	3⅛	3	3⅛
300 Rheem Mfg(1)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
1000 Richmond Rad	1	1	1
200 Rome Cable(.60)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
200 Roosevelt Fd(¼e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400 Root Pet	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
50 RoyalType(4)	56	56	56
300 Ryan Aero(.55e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Ryan Cons Pet(.20e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 St Lawrence	1¼	1¼	1¼
12600 St Regis Pap	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1300 Salt Dome Oil	2½	2⅛	2¼
200 Samson Unit	⅜	⅜	⅜
900 Schulte (DA)	½	⁷⁄₁₆	½
225 Schulte (DA) pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100 Scovill Mfg	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 Scranton Lace (2)	17	17	17
10 Scran-SBW pf (.30e)	50	50	50
200 Sullin Stl	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100 Seeman Bros (3a)	29	29	29
600 Seiberling Rub	4½	4¼	4½
50 Selby Shoe (1.27e)	13	13	13
2100 Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Selected Ind cv	3½	3½	3½
1400 Shat-Denn	2⅛	2	2⅛
100 Shaw W&P (h.90)	13½	13½	13*
10 Singer Mfg (6a)	173	173	173
400 Solar Airc (.20e)	2⅛	2	2⅛
500 Soss Mfg	1½	1½	1½
200 So Coast	3½	3⅜	3½
100 So Penn Oil (1½a)	37½	37½	37½
100 So C Ed B pf (1½)	29½	29½	29½
100 So Col Pow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
400 StandCap&S (e)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100 Stand C&S pf (1.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1000 St Oil Ky (1)	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
2100 St Pow&Lt	¹⁄₁₆	1-32	1-32
400 St Pow&LB	1-32	1-32	1-32
300 Starrett Corp vtc	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
300 Ster Br Strs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600 Sterl Brew (.30e)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800 Sterling Inc (.10e)	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆
350 Stetson (JB)	2½	2⅜	2½
800 Sunray Oil (.10a)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
400 Sup Oil Cal (½e)	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
300 Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
500 Tampa El (1.70e)	18¾	17½	17½
6000 Technicolor (¼e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
10 Tex P&L pf (7)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
100 Thew Shovel (2½e)	17½	17¼	17½
600 Tilo Roof (.60e)	4	4	4
250 Todd Shpyds (3e)	50¼	50	50
200 Tonopah Min (.03e)	½	⁷⁄₁₆	⁷⁄₁₆
400 Trans-Lux	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Transwest Oil (.30e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 Tri-Cont war	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
200 Tubize Chat	4	4¼	4⅜
100 Tubize Chat A (4e)	38¾	38¾	38¾
200 Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400 Ulen Realiz	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Union G Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800 Unit Airc Pr (1)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
3900 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	½	½
1300 Unit Corp war	1-32	1-64	1-64
7000 Unit Gas	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆	¹¹⁄₁₆
500 Unit Lt&Pow B	¼	¼	¼
3000 Unit Lt&Pow A	¼	¼	¼
1600 Unit Gas war	3-32	¹⁄₁₆	¹⁄₁₆
25 Unit Milk Prod(3¼e)	28½	28½	28½
600 Unit Lt&P pf	22	21⅝	22
25 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	61¾	61¾	61¾
200 Unit Specities	3⅞	3¾	3¾
800 U S & Int Sec	¹⁄₁₆	⅛	¹⁄₁₆
150 US & L Sec pf (5k)	60	60	60
2300 U S Foil B	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
300 U S Radiator	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 U S Lines pf (.70)	8	7½	8
400 U S Rub Recl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10 U S Strs 1 pf	23	23	23
900 Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100 Univ Cooler	3¼	3¼	3¼
800 Univ Corp vtc	10	9½	9¾
100 Univ Prod (2e)	14	14	14
500 Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Utah P&L pf (7k)	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
700 Utility Equit	⅜	⅜	⅜
600 Valspar Corp	¹⁄₁₆	½	¹⁄₁₆
25 Valspar pf (2¼k)	14½	14½	14½
400 Venezuel Pet	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
80 Virg Pub Svc pf	42½	42	42
100 Waco Airc (.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Wagner Bak vtc(.60e)	4½	4½	4½
100 Wentwth Mfg (½e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 West Va C&C (½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1100 West Air Lines	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
50 Wtmorld Coal (6e)	20	20	20
100 Williams(RC) (.60e)	7½	7½	7½
100 Willson Prod (.80)	9¾	9¼	9¼
100 Wilson-Jones (1⅛e)	8½	8½	8½
2400 Wright Harg (h.40a)	2⅛	2	2

Total stock sales today (estimated)375,000 shares; year ago, 561,205 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Am G&E 3¾s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	96	95⅞	96
1 Am Writ Pap 6s 61	90	90	90
5 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
60 As Elec 4½s 53	45½	44½	45½
13 As G&E 5s 50	12¾	12¼	12½
1 As G&E 5½s 77	12¼	12¼	12¼
6 As G&E 5s 68	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 As G&E 4½s 48	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
42 As G&E 4½s 49	12⅝	12¼	12¼
14 Baldw L 6s 50	110	110	110
2 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114½	114½	114½
1 Birm El 4½s 68	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
13 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101¾	101⅝	101¾
6 Can Nor P 5s 53	86¼	86	86¼
24 Cen St El 5½s 54	10⅝	10½	10⅝
18 Cen St El 5s 48	10⅝	10½	10⅝
33 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	46½	45⅝	45⅝
4 Cities Ser 5s 58	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
41 Cities Ser 5s 50	86	85⅛	85¾
2 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	84½	84½	84½
19 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	84⅛	83½	84
27 Cont G&E 5s 58A	82⅝	81½	81⅝
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100½	100½	100½
18 East G&F 4s 56A	79⅜	78¾	79⅜
11 Elec P&L 5s 2030	88½	88½	88½
6 Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	56	55	56
1 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5 Hous Ltg & P 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Lll Pow & L 5s 56 C	99¼	98¾	99
1 IllPow & L 5½s 57	94	94	94
1 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	102⅝	102½	102½
4 Ind Svc 5s '50	80	79¾	80
10 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	115	115	115
1 Int P Sec 7s '57E xc	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Int P Sec 6½s '55C xc	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Inters Pow 6s '52	36	35¾	35¾
18 Inters Pow 5s '57	74¼	74	74
3 Lou P&L 5s '57	109½	109½	109½
1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	101	101	101
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	107	107	107
5 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104¼	104	104¼
1 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	99½	99½	99½
2 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97	97	97
11 N Eng G&E 5s 50	48	47⅛	47⅛
7 N Eng G&E 5s 48	47¾	47½	47½
14 N Eng G&E 5s 47	47⅝	47	47⅜
7 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
3 N Eng Pow 4s 48	75⅛	75	75⅛
1 N Orl PS 6s 49A	104	104	104
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Okla P&Wat 5s 48	100½	100½	100½
10 Pac P&L 5s 55	102⅛	102	102
1 Park Lex lshld 3s 64	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
7 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Potomc Ed 4½s 61 F	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pub Sv 3½s 64	107½	107½	107½
3 Pub Sv Ind 4s69A	107½	107½	107½
4 Pub Sv NJ 6s 6s ct	138¾	138¾	138¾
15 Pug Sd P&L 5s49	103⅛	103	103
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Queens Bor G5½s 52	80½	80½	80½
21 Scullin Stl 3s 51	85	84	85
11 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	100⅜	100½	100½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	100½	100½	100½
17 So Cal Ed 3s 65	102½	102⅜	102½
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	52	52	52
8 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	64⅞	64½	64⅞
5 Stand G & E 6s 48 cv st	64½	64½	64½
6 Stand G & E 6s 51	65	64½	64½
8 Stand G & E 6s 57	65	64⅛	64⅛
16 Stand G & E 6s 66	64¾	64¼	64½
4 Stand P & L 6s 57	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
8 Tex El S 5s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	99	99	99
9 Unit El NJ 4s 49	111½	111½	111½
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	97½	97½	97½
4 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	96	95¾	95¾
32 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	4½	4⅜	4⅜
* West Newsp Un 6s 44	84⅝	84⅜	84¾
1 York Rys 5s 47 st	471¾	71¾	71¾
Foreign Bonds			
2 Bogota M Bk 7s 47 B	29	29	29
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	16½	16½	16½

Total bond sales today (estimated) 850,000; year ago 1,280,000.

Boston & Maine Income Up

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported net income of $1,152,519 over and above its fixed charges and $804,944 after contingent charges for November, as compared with net income of $177,636 in the corresponding month of 1941.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

OFFICE SPACE TO LET

OFFICE space in desirable location near South Station, 3rd floor front; elevator service, small storage space if desired. Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

A HOME within a home; rooms, bath; quiet, exclusive; housekeeping privileges. MRS. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, South Carolina.

N. Y. C. 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Delightful, sunny, outside, studio type; elevator, reas.; also single redecorated. $5.00. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 215 West 98th (12-A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant; semi-private bath; real home; business person. MO 2-2013.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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WANTED

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No age limit

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INDUSTRIAL ENGR-CONTROLLER: Exp Arr
PROD TRAINEES: Exec ability; no.Boston Arr
FACTORY ENGRS: E E grads, electronic exp Arr
PROD ENGR: Chem or E E grad, mfg exp Arr
LIFE TEST ENGR: E E grad Arr
METHODS ENGRS: Several openings Arr
PHYSICIST: Electronic exp;age 25-30 Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Mechanical exp Arr

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS and EYELETTERS

on Government Parka and Poncho, etc.

Apply in person at main factory door 8:30 A.M. or 1:30 P.M.

CONVERSE RUBBER CO.

392 Pearl Street, Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, white or colored; care 3-year-old boy; 2 in family. Contact MISS DOROTHY OATLEY, Essex, Connecticut.

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, salary, religion. MRS. G. SIMONS, 515 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

YOUNG woman to do stenography and typewriting together with governess work with a small group of children in a private school, about 60 miles from New York City. Write giving qualifications and references. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG, experienced dairy hand desires place on progressive farm—preferably with Christian Scientist. A. B. BLEECHER, 2612 Avenue J, Brooklyn, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, 15 years' experience, desires position in Christian Science church; audition arranged or references. REA BUCKLEY, 8 Roberts Sq., Bar Harbor, Maine

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WANTED

PIANO ACCOMPANIST desires booking agent. Commission. PERCY WYCKOFF, 140 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. BErgen 3-1206.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	E	R	R	I	C	K
E	V	A	N	S	▨	A
L	E	G	▨	T	A	N
L	▨	L	O	R	I	S
A	G	A	▨	I	D	A
S	E	N	T	A	▨	S
	N	▨	W	▨	L	
P	▨	H	O	S	E	A
A	L	A	▨	T	O	M
P	E	N	N	Y	▨	U
H	A	G	▨	M	I	L
O	▨	A	M	I	N	E
S	A	R	G	E	N	T

54

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc.
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OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C PLaza 3-1251

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BURY, COTTAGE FOR SALE (four rooms). For further information apply to MRS. BITCON, 293 Walshaw Road, Bury.

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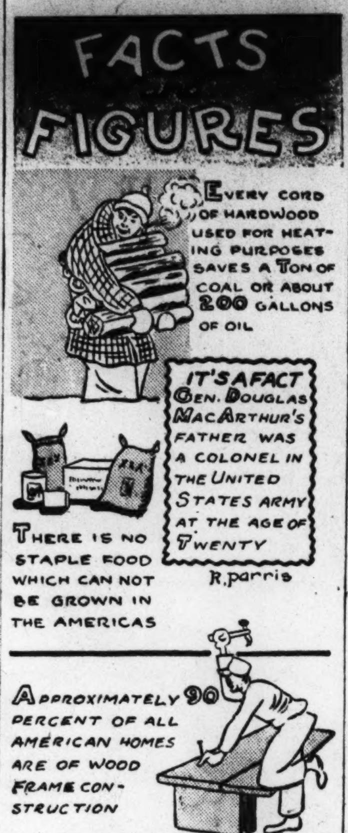
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.


FACTS and FIGURES
Every cord of hardwood used for heating purposes saves a ton of coal or about 200 gallons of oil
IT'S A FACT Gen. Douglas MacArthur's father was a colonel in the United States Army at the age of twenty
There is no staple food which can not be grown in the Americas
R. Parris
Approximately 90 percent of all American homes are of wood frame construction

Daily Anecdote

Dickens' First Piece

The very first writing of Charles Dickens to appear in print came out in the Old Monthly Magazine of London in December, 1833. It was printed under the title of "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," but the writer changed that afterwards to "Mr. Minns and His Cousin."

Dickens was then a struggling young reporter, and it was with both fear and trembling, as he afterward confessed, that he stealthily dropped his manuscript into the magazine's letter box in Fleet Street.

It can be imagined, too, with what eager expectancy he waited for the next issue to appear. But he soon had his reward. The sight of his piece in print set the young author upon a pinnacle. "I walked down to Westminster Hall," he told, "and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride, that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there."

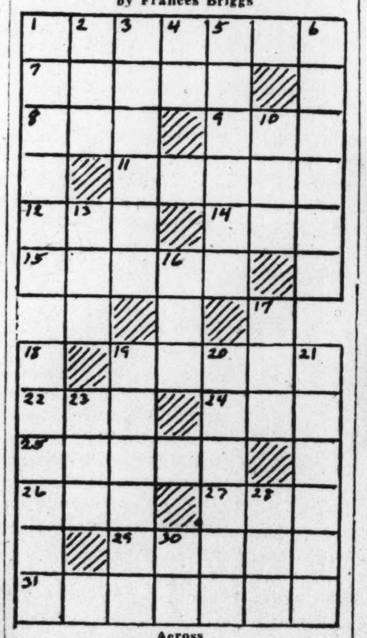
The incident had a curious sequel. Dickens had bought his copy of the magazine at a shop in the Strand. Only two years later, when the younger member of a publishing firm came with an invitation that the writer do a book for them, and that gave the world Pickwick Papers, Dickens recognized in his caller the same young fellow that had sold him the magazine with his first writing!

Plants for Rope

Several hundred acres a week in Panama and Costa Rica are now being cut from jungle and seeded to manila fiber plants to help supply enough rope for United Nations' war needs.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs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Across

1—What English poet was author of "Noble Numbers"?
7—Who is Welsh parson in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
8—Limb.
9—Color adust is what?
11—What is name of the slow-moving lemur?
12—What is a Turkish title of respect?
14—What mountain was scene of the judgment of Paris?
15—Who falls in love with the Flying Dutchman in Wagner's opera?
19—What is first name of Mr. Biglow, feigned author of "Biglow Papers"?
22—What State lies between Mississippi and Georgia (abbr.)?
24—Who is Huckleberry's comrade in adventure.
25—What is often bid as price of one's thoughts?
26—What is another name for a witch?
27—What is a unit of length in measuring diameter of wire?
29—What is a compound derived from ammonia?
31—Who painted "Carnation Lily, Lily Rose"?

Down

1—What is classical name for Greece?
2—Time immediately preceding some event is what?
3—What is a kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves?
4—Royal Navy (abbr.)
5—What is name of peninsula of northern Adriatic Sea?
6—The geographical center of United States is in what State?
10—Help.
13—What Bible book precedes Exodus (abbr.)?
16—How many acts in opera "Semiramide"?
17—Constellation Lion is also called what?
18—What city of Cyprus was famous for Temple of Aphrodite?
19—What is a shelter for housing airplanes?
20—What is a certain position of ball in golf?
21—What is an ornament worn as a charm against witchcraft?
23—What is a varying measure of yarn?
28—What river rises in Switzerland and flows to Danube?
30—Major Gen (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Self-Winding Clock Operates?

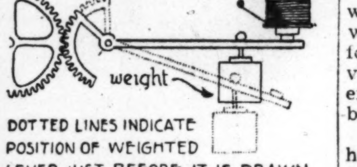
C. H. M., of Flushing, N. Y. writes: "I think that a good topic for your 'Did You Ever Wonder' series would be—'How does a self-winding clock operate?' "

A self-winding clock may be defined as one which has a magnetic, electrical, or other attachment which winds the clock at regular intervals.

The clock itself may be driven by a weighted lever, a spring, or a hanging weight, and operates like any other clock of its class except for the self-winding feature.

In one type of clock, there are no springs or suspended weights. This clock is powered, instead, by a weighted lever which engages with one of the wheels of the time train or gear system of the clock. As the clock runs, electrical contact is made at regular intervals (in one type, every seven minutes) and closing the circuit energizes an electromagnet which lifts up the weighted lever into position to supply power for a further run.

A more familiar type of self-winding clock uses a small electric motor to wind up the mainspring of the clock periodically.


electromagnet
weight

DOTTED LINES INDICATE POSITION OF WEIGHTED LEVER JUST BEFORE IT IS DRAWN BACK UP TO STARTING POSITION

Simplified schematic diagram of self-winding mechanism of a clock powered by a weighted lever.

Once each hour an electrical contact is made which sends a flow of current through an electric motor. The motor thus energized winds up the spring just one turn, whereupon the circuit is broken for another hour. This method provides for the same amount of expansion of the mainspring to be used each hour.

Self-winding clocks of this type have been widely used in telegraph offices, in which case they are not only wound hourly but also are set hourly to correspond with an extremely accurate master clock keeping Naval Observatory time. Master clocks also may be of the self-winding type.

Still another type of self-winding clock uses an electric motor to wind up the hanging weight which serves in place of a mainspring as the motive power of the clock.

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from A. Wray, Harrogate, England

Sentinels on English Landscape

A pleasing scene emphasizing a group of unusual trees overlooking the peaceful valley of Nidderdale, in Yorkshire. Send in your favorite snapshot to the Camera Club. One dollar will be paid for each accepted picture.

A Verse for Today . . .

So built we the wall;
and all the wall was
joined together unto the
half thereof: for the
people had a mind to
work.—Neh. 4:6

Three Guesses
Answer: Tarn, turn, tern, torn.

British Swap Houses

House swapping is the latest development in plans to tackle wartime housing problems in Britain. Big families with small houses are changing them with small families who have big houses. In this manner more than 2,000 families have exchanged houses in Sheffield alone in the past 12 months.—Associated Press.

Three Guesses

Take a word—a mountain lake,
Change the vowel three times,
and make
A new direction; then a bird;
Then something "pulled apart"
is third.

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Veteran Returns To Industrial Front

Fort Worth, Texas

The siren call of the machine shop and the desire to aid his country in its hour of crisis has ended a dream of two-score years for veteran machinist Samuel J. Payne of Fort Worth.

For forty-six years Mr. Payne looked forward to the time he would doff his overalls and goggles and lock his lathe for the last time. He would then be free to fish for the remainder of his life.

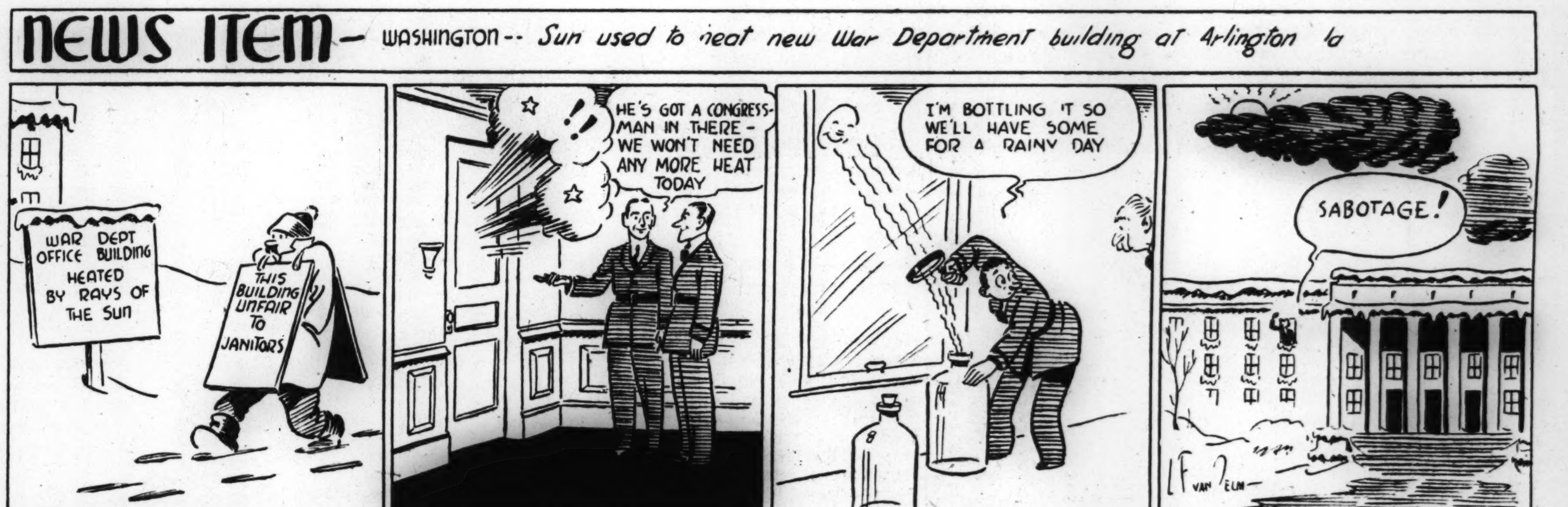
Last March his dream came true and for seven months he whipped the waters of Lake Worth for the big ones. There were no worries. A modern home, a nifty camp house, and a retirement check each month filled the bill nicely.

Then Sam began to get restless. The soft whir of the lathe became louder and more insistent, and finally Sam surrendered.

To make a long story short, he received permission to give his time free as a machine tool man in the Fort Worth War Industries Training School. So now each morning finds him "on the job" giving timely advice, encouragement and instruction to an ambitious group of students and between times to turn out dies and similar equipment of the highest precision and quality needed by the school.

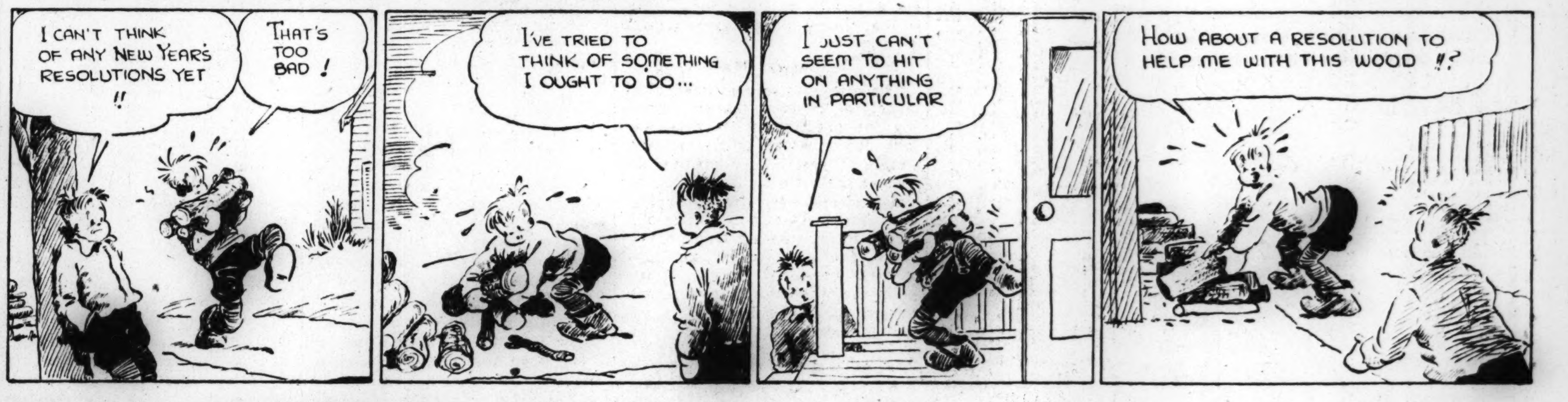
So Samuel Payne is locked into the harness again, happy to be doing a good job that is needed urgently.

—"Vocational Training for War Industries," publication of the State Board of Vocational Education, Austin, Texas.


NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON -- Sun used to heat new War Department building at Arlington Va
WAR DEPT OFFICE BUILDING HEATED BY RAYS OF THE SUN
THIS BUILDING UNFAIR TO JANITORS
HE'S GOT A CONGRESSMAN IN THERE— WE WON'T NEED ANY MORE HEAT TODAY
I'M BOTTLING IT SO WE'LL HAVE SOME FOR A RAINY DAY
SABOTAGE!
L F van Zelm

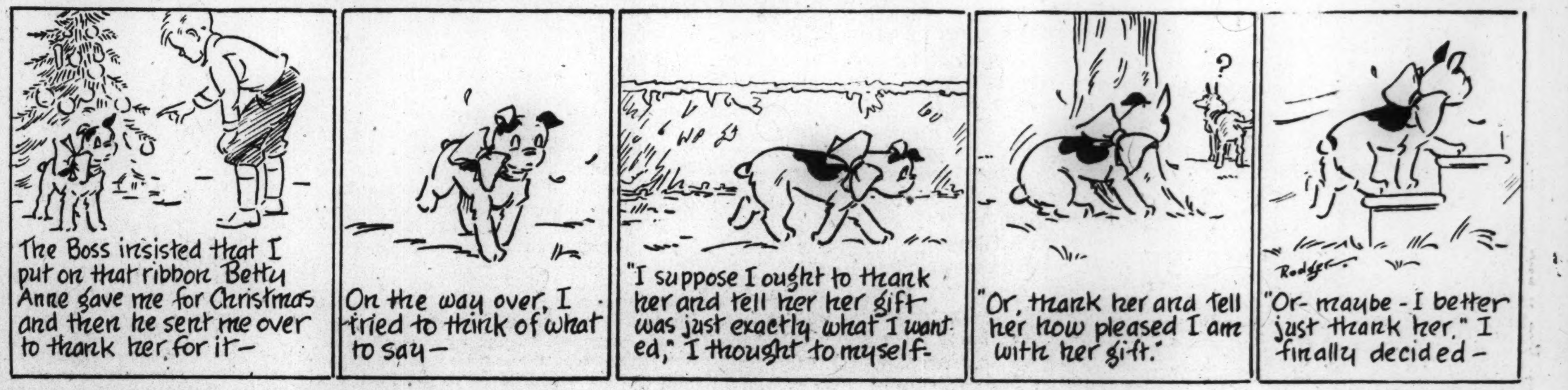
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practical Suggestion*

By Le Pelley


I CAN'T THINK OF ANY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS YET !!
THAT'S TOO BAD!
I'VE TRIED TO THINK OF SOMETHING I OUGHT TO DO...
I JUST CAN'T SEEM TO HIT ON ANYTHING IN PARTICULAR
HOW ABOUT A RESOLUTION TO HELP ME WITH THIS WOOD !!?

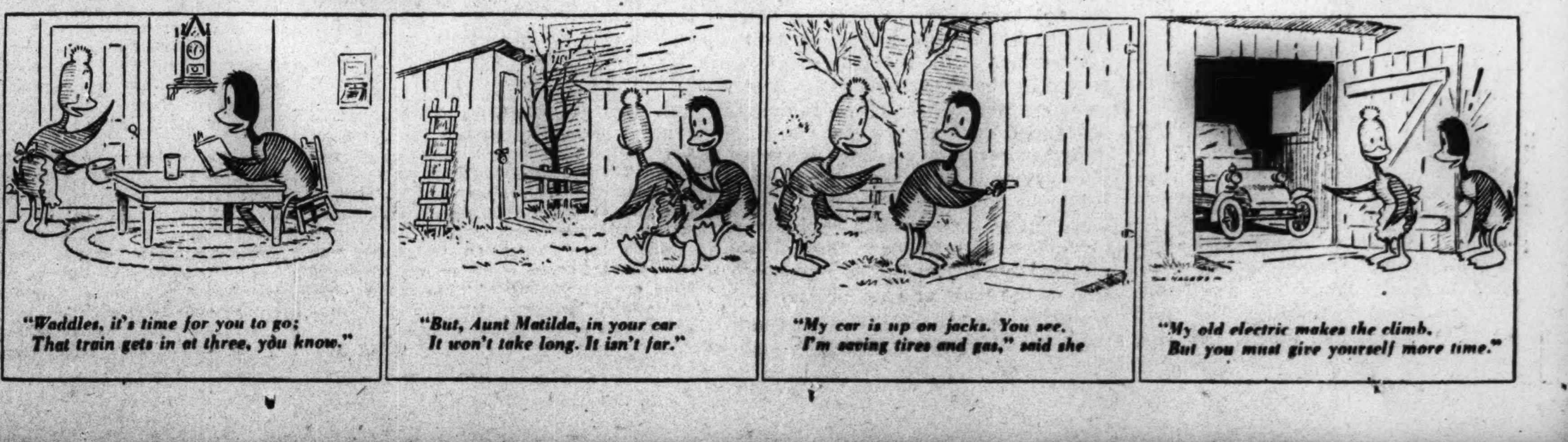
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe It Would be Better That Way*

By Rodgers


The Boss insisted that I put on that ribbon Betty Anne gave me for Christmas and then he sent me over to thank her for it—
On the way over, I tried to think of what to say—
"I suppose I ought to thank her and tell her her gift was just exactly what I wanted," I thought to myself—
"Or, thank her and tell her how pleased I am with her gift."
"Or—maybe—I better just thank her." I finally decided—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Saving Gas but Not Time*

By The Hagers


"Waddles, it's time for you to go; That train gets in at three, you know."
"But, Aunt Matilda, in your car It won't take long. It isn't far."
"My car is up on jacks. You see, I'm saving tires and gas," said she
"My old electric makes the climb, But you must give yourself more time."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1942 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wilson's World and Wallace's

It was altogether fitting that America at war should observe the eighty-sixth anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth by reviewing his work for peace. For profiting by the mistakes of last time is one of the surest means of winning the peace this time. Highly fitting also was it that Henry A. Wallace should make the principal speech on this occasion. For the Vice-President has notably followed Wilson's idealistic approach in holding up to the people the vision of a better world.

On this occasion Mr. Wallace again broke fresh ground in expounding American war aims. He did not present any tailor-made, theoretical blueprint. Rather he helped his hearers think a bit farther along the lines of natural and practical steps which will follow victory. The headlines are hailing his phrase "world council," but he is thinking primarily of some organization to carry on the inescapable task of feeding and rehabilitating peoples rescued from the Axis.

Out of such temporary teamwork for winning the war and relieving its worst ills the Vice-President expects an organization to emerge for "more permanent reconstruction." For this he lays down some broad general principles such as the necessity to combine home rule with centralized authority as has been done successfully in the American Union. He explicitly recognized the practical value of the "regional principle" in world affairs. Yet he properly placed the emphasis on some over-all, world-wide machinery to keep aggressors disarmed, prevent economic warfare and adjust disputes.

Most Americans, even many former isolationists, will agree that these functions must somehow be performed. There will be wide agreement today also with his thought that it will be necessary to punish the Axis leaders and make the defeated peoples feel the folly of aggression. His view that there must be psychological as well as military disarmament is logical but will be difficult to carry out.

Mr. Wallace had some highly interesting things to say about the United States' internal adjustment to peace—though the measures required will be much more than "internal." The idea that maintenance of full employment in peacetime should be a national policy will doubtless soon be developed more in detail by President Roosevelt—possibly in his forthcoming message to Congress. It has great appeal, particularly if it means that the New Deal is recognizing the necessity for encouraging private enterprise and investment and has really abandoned the notion that Federal spending can provide for the bulk of employment.

But the Vice-President did well to center on the primary job of winning the war and keeping it won. If the peoples of the United Nations can keep that one goal ahead of them, they can establish some form of world order in which essential reforms can be worked out. A vision of new freedoms and new economic opportunities may help them to fight on, but they are weakened in the fight when they let a particular plan for the new world divide them or divert them from the main task—reestablishing order.

We would not, therefore, overemphasize what seems to us the most vital point in Mr. Wallace's remarks—his plea for economic peace. But certainly those who call his ideas Utopian while themselves believing that the United States can once more indulge in a selfish, short-sighted high-tariff isolationism without wrecking the peace are the real dreamers. There is, however, evidence that the impracticability of taking worthless bonds instead of useful goods in exchange for American surpluses is becoming apparent to many Americans. It is possibly the single brightest hope that the America of Wallace is better prepared than was the America of Wilson to win the peace.

To Make It Short—

An invisible change impends in the shirt. Best, medium, and indifferent dressers will wear their shirts shorter.

Since the time of the Saxons the sherte (as those who could then spell spelled it) has undergone many changes. A plain and practical Saxon garment, the Norman conquerors began to decorate it with embroidery. It came by slow change to be spelled shirt, and when Holbein painted the sixteenth century Earl of Surrey that gentleman's bravely opened doublet displayed a shirt covered with embroidery.

Cartwheel ruffs, making the wearer's head look as if on a plate, and stocks, lifting his chin, were later accessories of the shirt. Collars, encircling his neck like a little fence, were anchored to it fore and aft by collar buttons. In our time collars became integral with the shirt and the hide-and-seek incidental to a dropped button was lost to popular humor. During these permutations the sherte or shirt has incidentally been longer and shorter and longer and shorter.

Two or three inches off the shirt will contribute a lot of cloth for use where it is more needed. More yet could be done. There was the dickey, which, though not worn by the best-dressers, covered the chest and appeared to be a complete shirt. The same period had its paper collars whose modest price per box appealed to the economical. A resumption of the dickey and paper collar would conserve practically a whole shirt. In that case the citizen could be said almost literally to "give his shirt" to cut short the tale of Axis tyranny.

Orphan Islands

Uncle Sam may share responsibility for some new nephews after this war is over. They wanted him to adopt them long ago—the natives of those myriad orphan islands in the Pacific.

A missionary to Japan who has traveled among many of the Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands reports that when he used to ask them what message they wanted him to take back to his country, they would reply, "Tell them we'd like to belong to Uncle Sam."

After World War One, the United States refused any mandated territory, including these islands, which formerly belonged to Germany. They were finally entrusted to the keeping of Japan, who promptly commercialized them and, in violation of agreement, fortified them as well.

Today, American airmen and shipwrecked sailors landing on these scattered tropical islands find a friendly welcome from the natives. The boys are fed, treated like kings, they say, and helped to return to their bases. On some islands the natives have organized special patrols to watch for lost American fliers.

Something more than a war is going on in the Southwest Pacific. "Me friendly," shouts the fuzzy-haired islander. And the Yank grins back. When the boys come home from that area of action, those islands won't be simply dots on a map any more, and the natives just a weird kind of people you read about in books.

The next time they say, "We'd like to belong to Uncle Sam," it is likely that a United Nations organization will undertake their guardianship. But Uncle Sam will be a prominent member of the new family group.

New Money

Visitors to England these war years have commented on the new type of currency in circulation there. It is, of course, the coupons of the point system of rationing, soon to become an American commonplace.

The primary question of the English housewife is no longer the price of a given article in sterling, but its cost in points. The coupons, accompanied by the legal currency, are accepted in the same way as money, merchants even take them to the bank and deposit them as they do conventional money, and draw against them for replenishment of stocks from wholesalers. Thus a new tender takes its place in the national economy, and becomes a factor that must be reckoned with in all transactions from the lowest to the highest level.

After the first period of adjustment, these coupons come to be looked upon as very helpful implements in wartime living, for they not only guarantee fair distribution of available goods, they also protect against inflation.

This secondary function of the ration coupons is illustrated in this way: Your legal money being more abundant than goods goes to market and by the immutable law of supply and demand tends to bring prices up to balancing value. Price controls and ceilings may attempt to prevent, control, or delay the rise, but the pressure is constantly exerted and will not be denied, as proven by the 40 per cent rise in American food prices since the war in Europe began, and the eight per cent rise since ceiling prices were applied last spring.

Coupon money, on the other hand, is issued to meet available supply, and the point system permits flexibility in quickly adjusting the value of the coupons to meet fluctuations in supply. One of the main upward pressures on prices is thus removed, and danger of inflation considerably lessened.

Our Readers Say—

Uniforms for Farmer Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What are we going to do about our farms? Who is going to feed our soldiers and our people? How can we expect boys of eighteen and nineteen to be satisfied to do the menial work required to produce food while their cousins and brothers are uniformed and respected?

Boys who have prepared themselves to farm, feel shamed that they are not with the fighting men. They are afraid of their future reputation—they dread the name "slacker." And yet there must be young, strong men to lift hundred-pound bags of feed and do the other heavy work.

Would a remedy be to give them a respected uniform and officers to train them in near-by villages, just as the boys at camp are trained? Make of these ambitious, eager young men a great reserve army and call them a branch of the Army. Urge the radio to give them as much attention as they do the other soldiers. Give them a chance to earn recognition because of faithful, steady labor that means food for the suffering world.

Incidentally, we should eliminate some of the advertising over the radio that makes these youngsters feel war is one tremendous adventure.

After the war what are we to do with the youths who come back? So many of them have left their half-completed education, others have not started in any life work. We must dignify the work of the young farmer if we want to eat. LINDA G. BAKER

Hudson, N. Y.

"Evil Never Legitimate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to write you just a line in praise of your editorial, "Evil Never Legitimate," on the proposed State lottery.

We had quite a battle over this at the last regular session of the Legislature in 1940 and the issue is one of those that seems likely to come up periodically during the next few years. Of course, the promise of old-age assistance connected with it is what attracts the votes.

The public at large seem to have little idea of the history of lotteries in general and the infamous Louisiana Lottery in particular. For this reason, it would seem to be well to keep the facts constantly before them.

SYDNEY M. WILLIAMS, President
Massachusetts Civic League

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

"Boomers"

The tangled threads of Indian policy after the Civil War left a roughly heart-shaped No Man's Land of about 2,000,000 acres in the center of what is now the State of Oklahoma. The Creeks and Seminoles had a tenuous claim to it, but it was not used by any Indian tribe and land-hungry whites soon began to cast longing eyes on it. It was known as the "Unassigned Lands," or simply as Oklahoma, and in time it gave this name to the forty-sixth State.

The land seekers gathered in southern Kansas and by 1879 were clamoring loudly for the right of settlement. They were called "Boomers," because of their agitation. In general of sturdy farm stock, some of them had left good farms in older, less exciting regions, while others had never been fortunate enough to own property; they were almost all poor. They had no champions in the Legislature of the Nation, no means of maintaining lobbies, and no newspaper voice.

* * *

But a leader appeared at the moment he was needed. He was David L. Payne, born in Indiana in 1836, a pioneer in Kansas at 21, a Civil War veteran, a scout and captain of volunteers in the Indian wars. Carl Coke Rister, the eminent historian of the Short Grass Plains, tells his story in LAND HUNGER: David L. Payne and the Oklahoma Boomers (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2.75). After the war he served in the Kansas Legislature and became something of a politician. He was forceful, dynamic, brave, a born leader, a good catch-as-catch-can speaker, a typical frontier demagogue.

His plan was simply to go into the Indian country and settle on the unclaimed lands. The Government would either have to admit the legality of the act or carry the case into court where the legal status of the lands could be determined. Payne led, between 1879 and 1884, nine expeditions into the "Promised Land." They comprised from fifty to several hundred men, women and children, with covered wagons, cattle, horses and plows.

In every case soldiers from forts near by arrested the leaders, escorted the rank and file to the Kansas border and released them. The leaders were usually freed after a few days, although on one or two occasions they were brought into federal courts, which generally dismissed them. The Government seemed unwilling to clarify the issue.

* * *

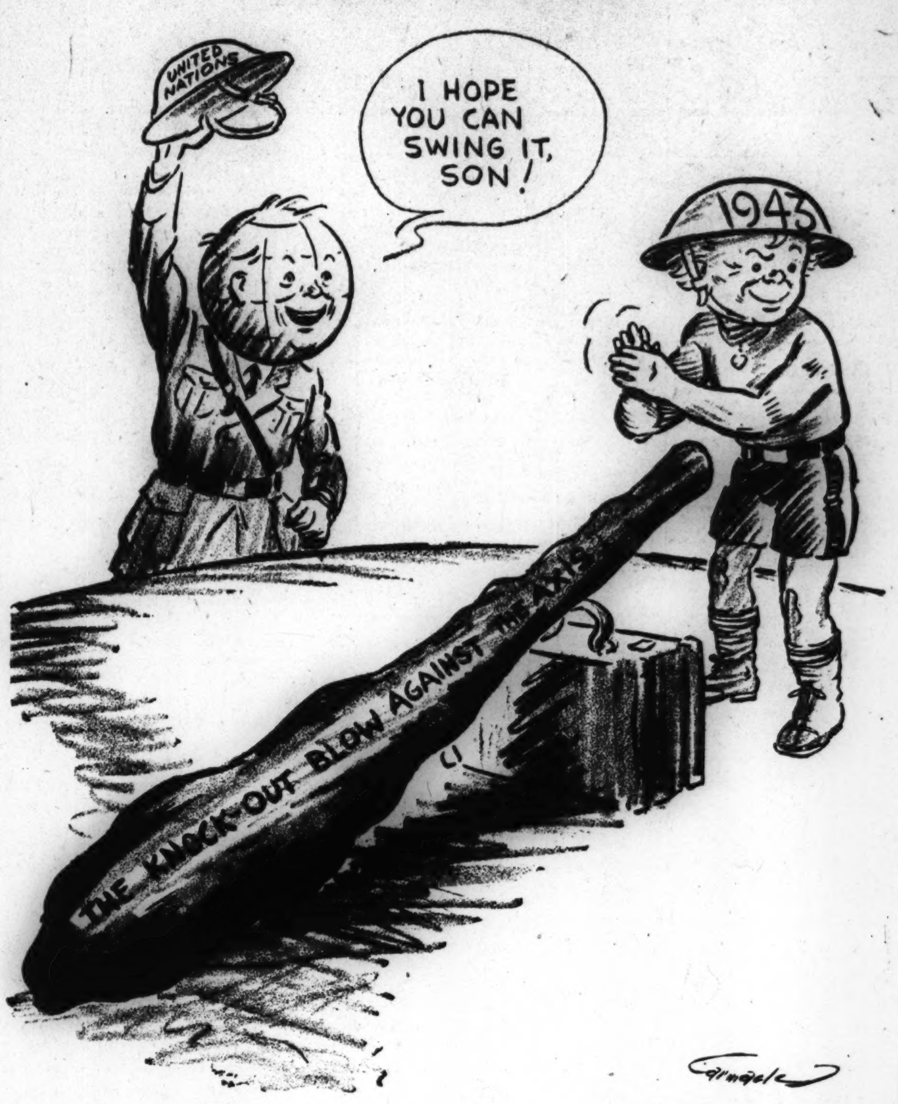
The Boomers were opposed by the Indian officials, by the Indians, by certain philanthropic organizations and by the cattlemen, who were leasing the vast domain for almost nothing. The would-be settlers endured untold hardships from winter blizzards and summer heat. Newspapers along the border sided with or against them, and much bitterness was aroused. Payne's sudden passing in 1884 gave rise to suspicion that he had been poisoned. His mantle fell on another vigorous organizer, W. L. Couch, who himself led six more futile colonization projects.

By 1889 public opinion had changed so that a bill could be pushed through Congress, authorizing the settlement of the unassigned lands. President Harrison, by proclamation, opened them on April 22, 1889, to the first of the spectacular "runs" which settled Oklahoma.

Payne has become an Oklahoma folk hero, and the center of a good many legends. Here are the facts about him, in a well-documented book, the last word on a character and a period unique in history.

K. C. K.

He'll Be Growing Up



UNITED NATIONS
I HOPE YOU CAN SWING IT, SON!
1943
THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW AGAINST THE AXIS
Grenele

Down the Middle of the Road

On 1942

By Erwin D. Canham

What did we learn this year? How far did we get along the road?

We learned a lot, and we got quite a distance.

The greatest thing we learned—or relearned—was that man in his extremity must turn to God. Not enough of us were sure of this a year ago. Not enough are sure now. But those men who faced the greatest trials this year have found that reliance on God is the thing that will pull them through. This renewed conviction was given its most succinct expression by the much-bombed sergeant on Bataan who said: "There aren't any atheists in fox-holes." It was shyly and poignantly reiterated by Colonel Rickenbacker when he told of the prayer-meetings on his little liferaft in the Pacific, of the boy who had the Bible, and of the sea gull. It is this conviction, we all know now, that must be the essence of our war effort.

The second great lesson is like the first: it is the revelation of the deep well-springs of strength we possess. Strength not so much in material ways—of that we were sometimes boastfully confident—but real strength in moral and spiritual resources. Physical strength isn't enough to pull men through the things our soldiers and sailors and merchant marine and airmen have had to face. (Most of our allies learned these lessons a couple of years earlier. They are not mentioned not because their achievements have not been great, but because this story is of America.) Of course, physical strength is a great factor. But it has to be handled by something far less tangible, something far more rare. That is morale, or, as one soldier said, "What your mind says you can do when your feet say you can't."

The hero stories that can be told today, after a little over a year of United States war, will match any of the glory pages of our history. The heroes are not tough professionals. They are typical American youths, Sunday School boys, scholars, peace-lovers. They are the fellows Hitler said were morbid, degenerate intellectuals. But they haven't been any of those things. They have been efficient and courageous from the start. The harder the knocks, the better their morale. They are doing their job supremely well, in the air and in the mud and in the sea and everywhere.

* * *

There is no end to the wonderful proofs these boys are giving of the deep valour that is in them. We know these boys. They are our sons and neighbors. Many of them never had a real fight with anybody in their lives before they went to war. Just as Hitler said, some of them are studious. Some loved music. Most of them loved their jobs back home, and intend to return to them. Some didn't want to fight, but to them as to the selectee who said, "They can't make me fight!" the answer is: "No, but they can take you where the fighting is and you can use your own judgment."

America, like that youth, has been taken where the fighting is, and is using its own judgment.

And there comes the third great lesson of the year: the interdependence of men and nations. A year ago, some of our legislators made great outcry at the thought of sending Americans to the South Seas, to Africa, to Europe. They aren't talking that way any more. We have all seen that the war must be fought where the enemy is, that the best defense for America is the offensive we have finally begun. We have become conscious of the globe. Now there is nothing incongruous about Americans in Guadalcanal, or Tunis, or India.

* * *

In the words of a current commercial advertisement, quoting a fictitious bombardier: "It's only when you get away from the U. S. A. that you find out what the shootin's really about and what you're fighting for." An advertiser, anxious to please all groups, wouldn't have said that a year ago. He wouldn't even have advertised the fact that he had nothing to sell.

And that brings up another great lesson: the lesson that we at home have to make big contributions, too. We have been slower to learn, because we haven't been taken where the fighting is. But the need has come to us. Now we must curb our grocery shelves, as we have done our motoring and our home temperatures.

Naturally enough, the home front is the most discreditable. We still cheat and complain. But gradually we learn. Viewed in perspective, as of a year ago, our domestic morale has come a long way too. It will go just as far as it needs to go, as our service men have done, but it is up to our leaders to indicate how far this must be.

We have done much toward winning that war which is the war within. Our fighting men have won it already, and the rest of us are on our way. Our moral victory already is immense, for we have shown that the lies the enemy told about us—which we half believed—were only lies. We have a far road to traverse. But we know the direction and we are certain of the goal.

Mirror of World Opinion

Soldier-Liquor Problem

No one who rides the trains these days and sees civilians plying young soldiers with drinks and observes the woozy uniformed kids noisily walking up and down the aisles of trains can deny that there is a soldier-liquor problem. . . .

It is so easy to say, "Well, let's prohibit the stuff." That looks like a simple way out. Maybe it is too simple. Anyway it was tried and it failed. The proponents of the prohibition idea will say, "Well, but it wasn't tried." The answer is it was tried as well as human nature, being what it is, could make it work.

If we should try it again with the memory of the other failure still fresh in the hearts of youth—youth might easily rebel. Morale might slip and we should have another problem on top of the liquor problem.

But if we don't stop it, we still have a terrible problem. The war taxes to the limit all the energy, skill, courage and wisdom of this republic. Is there any way we can find wisdom to fight the war and at the same time protect from their own youthful inexperience those who are to fight and die in the war?

What would Solomon do?—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE in *The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.*

The Wide Horizon

Sweden Helps Others

By Maurice Feldman

Stockholm is one of the very few capitals of Europe which still illuminates its stores and streets. Yet even in this city one feels the touch of war.

In the Kungsgatan is the German travel bureau and a German institute. In the window a great map of Europe with a caption: "A continent fights against Bolshevism." Pictures of German soldiers, the German and Italian communiqués. Near the railroad station in the Vasagatan is the window of the British with British pictures, plane models, and the Union Jack. Not far away are the headquarters of "Intourist," with Russian posters and photographs.

Every Swede gets to know the propaganda of both sides and Swedes read it—with reservations. One Stockholm paper has a reminder on top of its newsstands: "Read the news, but do not talk about it here." And another one: "In serious times keep your knowledge of military things for yourself."

The big and old Hotel Anglais is a home for transient Finnish children. This summer more than 24,000 spent their vacation in Sweden. When they arrive in Stockholm they are put up at the Hotel Anglais. Later they come into homes for children or to families. The means for this general relief work are collected through public contributions.

Disabled Finnish soldiers can frequently be seen on the streets. They are guests of Swedish organizations and hospitals. Posters solicit aid for Belgian children. Since it was impossible to transport these children to Sweden, eating places for children have been opened in Belgium. Another committee works for French children. Still another organization sent foodstuffs to Greece, under the most difficult circumstances.

* * *

The daily life of the Swedes is determined by one word: rationing. Food, clothes, tobacco, wood, coal, and many other articles are rationed. If you go into a restaurant, you need bread, butter, meat, and egg ration cards. To stretch the ration as much as possible, the waiter gives you friendly advice. In spite of rationing and the increase of prices, the places are overcrowded. People still earn money and look for distraction and relaxation. The summer theaters played to full houses and the movies have more patrons than ever.

While masses look for amusement, the bookshops are prospering. The reading public is on the increase, libraries have a greater reading circle, and books are published in many editions. Swedish literature maintains its place beside a great number of translations of foreign authors. English and American literature is prominent in the windows of the bookshops, mostly political and military books, but novels and poetry as well. At newsstands one finds mostly German papers. English and American papers are hardly ever to be had.

Sweden needs workers. Posters request: "Volunteer for work on the farms while on vacation." "Become a State worker." State workers are workers who voluntarily quit their jobs for a few months to work in the forests. Food and fuel must be secured. Gigantic amounts of wood must be cut—for industry, for fuel, as a substitute for gasoline in automobiles, for the manufacture of paper and rayon. The Government is thinking of drafting labor.

* * *

Sweden is preparing for an ever stronger armed neutrality. Parliament has accepted a five-year plan of armament, the greatest military budget in Sweden's history. The violent debates about it concerned only details; the principle meets with complete unanimity. The Social-Democratic Party—for ten years the Government party almost without interruption—has the majority of the people and the majority of representatives in both Houses of Parliament. Yet the Government consists of representatives of the four great parties. National unity is the motto. Typical proof of this was given by the press at the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of the Minister for Public Education and the leader of the Conservative Party, Gösta Bagge. The Social-Democratic Prime Minister and party leader, Per Albin Hansson, congratulated his colleague and was joined by other ministers and party leaders of the farmers and liberals.

After two bad harvests this year's crop was good beyond all expectations. This means that the rations will not be reduced. Parks and lawns have been transformed into vegetable fields. Wherever uncultivated land was found, grain is growing now. Stockholm is not less beautiful for it. Stockholm is beautiful and joyful, too, despite the war, and its people proud, industrious, and determined to remain free and independent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year......$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months.... $6.00 One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.